PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6523
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	OHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	OHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9503
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulaticns, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DOUMIRA	5,686	Hoyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Orgeret	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † OHINA	5999	P. Cragletto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7568	A. Blaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleluni	3rd May.
* PERSIA	5836	P. Cragletto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,083 or £72.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleluni	28th January.
PERSIA	5836	P. Cragletto	24th February.

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FOR KARACHI.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 14th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 17th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 18th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 25th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3060	28th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3029	11th Feb.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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CALCUTTA:

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BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	393	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	830	450	700	300	800
Liverpool	550	900	473	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
					1907	1907.
†	Worsely Hall	2,489	Dec. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 12	Jan. 15
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 19	" 31	" 31	" 19
			1907	1907		
†*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 1	" 24	" 31
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,255	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb. 2	" 14	" 28	Marc 25
‡	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	" 11	" 24	Marc 9	" 24
†*	City of London *	9,000	" 21	Marc 4	" 18	Apl. 16
†	City of Karachi	5,347	Marc 7	" 12	" 23	Marc 30
†	City of Cartago	5,324	" 11	" 23	Apl. 6	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	" 18	" 31	" 13	" 20
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 16	Apl. 21	May 2	May 9
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,447	" 29	May. 10	" 21	" 28

Constitute the Express Service.
* Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus † will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
KAISER	2724	von Holdt	11th Jan. 1907
* GENERAL	2361	Muhlbauer	25th " "

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* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

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THE

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FOR JANUARY, 1907.

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OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

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40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manag*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been agents for Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEP

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 2,000 maunds of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by tender at Tirupatur and Hosur in the Salem District during March 1907. Prospective buyers are requested to address the District Forest Officer, North Salem Division, Salem, when full particulars will be forwarded to them.

B. F. RIGOLD,
Dy. Forest Officer,
North Salem.

BARROWS-HASKELL LECTURES.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.

BY Physician's orders Dr. CUTHBERT HALL is obliged further TO POSTPONE his LECTURES.

The Final Lecture in the course will be delivered on MONDAY, at 6.30 in the WILSON COLLEGE HALL.

Printed copies of the entire course will be on sale at the door of the Hall and also at the Bombay Tract and Book Society's Depot, Dhobi Talao, Price 4 annas.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GANPATRAO SARVOTHAM MANKER, Special Commissioner appointed by a Decree made in High Court Suit No. 153 of 1905, has contracted TO SELL to our Client, LAXMAN SHIVAJI DESMUKH, the immovable property hereinafter described. Any person or persons having any claim or claims by way of gift, mortgage, sale, inheritance or otherwise against the said property should make the same known to the Undersigned at their Offices, No. 18, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the sale will be completed without having any regard thereto.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of ground of quit and ground rent together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon bearing Collector's Old Survey No. 1/371, New Survey No. 1/3719, Old No. 155, New No. 11797, admeasuring 1864 Square Yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 7923, Street No. 87, 105, Ward No. 7924, Street No. 2 Ward No. 7925, standing in the name of Ganpat Maneckji Patel, deceased, and bounded on the West by Ghorupdeo Road, on the East by the Port Trust Road, on the North by the property of Sittabai, widow of Narayen Raoji Kshirsagar, and on the South partly by the Port Trust Estate, and partly by the property of together with all wells waters water courses passages sewers, drains, privies, gutters and all other easements and appurtenances to the said piece or parcel of land and messuages standing thereon and heretofore enjoyed by the vendors and their predecessors in title.

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground admeasuring 725 Square Yards or thereabouts be the same, little, more or less, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Survey No. 1/3720, Old No. 155, New No. 11797, Old Survey No. 1/371, situate, lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road behind the family dwelling house of Ganpat Manekji Patel deceased, otherwise known as garden and bounded on the West by the property of Sittabai, widow of Narayen Raoji Kshirsagar, on the East by the Port Trust Estate, on the North by the Family dwelling-house of Ganpat Manekji Patel, deceased, and on the South by the property firstly hereinbefore described together with all messuages, tenements, wells, waters, watercourses, sewer, drains, privies, easements and appurtenances appertaining thereto and heretofore held and enjoyed by the vendors and their predecessors in title.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 8 of 1902.

ANANDRAO GANPUTRAO, VINAYAKRAO GANPUTRAO, KRISHNARAO GANPUTRAO, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, three of the said Executors under the last Will and Testament of the said deceased..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VASANTRAO MADHAVRAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Lane out-side the Fort..... Defendant.

AND

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA..... Applicants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of Immoveable Property dated the 12th day of December, 1906, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the said Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, all the right, title and interest of the defendant Vasantrao Madhavrao in the following properties :—

All that piece or parcel of Government and Pension Tax ground with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at New Lane or Lobar Street, on the SOUTH side thereof within the District and Sub-district of the Register of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 690 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old, Nos. 1142, 1143, 365, New Nos. 6869, 6870, 2243, and Old Survey Nos. 1199, 1200 10,1214 and New Survey Nos. 51 4/58 and 38 3/38 and bounded on the East by the property of Bapuji and Manoji, on the West by the property of the heirs of Madan and Atmaram Vasudeo, on the Southerly by the property of Kashinath Vithoba and Ebrahim Sabeb Ryderal., and on the North by the said New Lane or Lobar Street and which said dwellinghouse is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 308 and Ward No. 2800.

2ND.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground or Oart Talewasti with the messuages, tenements, dwellinghouse and chawls standing thereon, situated at Colbhat Road within the District and Sub-district of the Register of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 3000 Square Yards, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos, 613, 62, New Nos. 2852 628, Old Survey No, 225 and New Survey Nos. 138 and 137 and assessed under the Collector of Assessment, Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, (8-9), 10 (9-11-13), 15, 17, 19, and 21 bounded on the East by the property of Narayan Vasudeo, on the West by the property of . On the North by the property of the Church, and on the South by the Colbhat Road.

3rd.—All that piece of pension tax foras and Toka ground or garden with the messuage and dwellinghouse outhouses within the District and Sub-district of the Register of Bombay, on the East side of the said Suparibag Road, containing by admeasurement 33477 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 33 ,361,240.140 and 726 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the Suparibag Road, on the South by the property of Ganputrao Sadashivji and Ganputrao Pandurang, on the South by the property of Da abhai Tadivalla.

4th.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax and foras ground with messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, temple and premises standing thereon, situated on Suparibag Road, on the West side thereof in the District and Sub-district of the Register of Bombay, containing by admeasu rement 25,000 Square Yards registered in the book of Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 500, 512, 513, 590, 592, and 361, and bounded on the East by Suparibag Road, on the West and North by the property of Juo-de-pouka, on the South by the property of Hasan Bhaikhai.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 31st day of January, 1907, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

K. F. MODI.
Assistant Commissioner.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S SELECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ART.

Newnes' Art Library. A Series of Volumes Illustrative of the Work of the Great Artists. Each Volume contains about 64 full-page Illustrations in Monochrome, and a frontispiece-in-photogravure.

	Rs.	a.
Ingres. By Octave Wyanne	3	1
The Spanish, French, and German Schools. By Walter Boyes	3	1
Purvis de Chavannes. By Arsene Alexander ...	3	1
Later Works of Titian. By Henry Miles ...	3	1
Drawings of Leonardo da Vince. By C. Lewis Hind	6	2

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Stanley's History of Jewish Church. By Arthur Peurbyn Stanley, D. D., 3 Volumes Cheap Edition	6	9
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Life of Isabella Bird. (Mrs. Bishop). By Anna M. Stoddart, Illustrated	15	12

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Woman and the Motor Car. By Mrs. Aria Illustrated	9	3
A descriptive model of a Motor Car, opening and showing the mechanism of a modern Motor Car, is included with the book. "An indispensable volume in every motorist's library."—"Review of Reviews."		
The Civil War in the United States, 1861-1865. By W. Birkbeck Wood, M. A., and Major J. E. Edmonds, R. E, with an introduction by Spencer Wilkinson. With Thirteen Maps.		
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Lotus Land. By P. A. Thompson, being an account of the Country and the People of Southern Siam	14	0
Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsular. By Walter William Skeat, M. A. and Charles Otto Blagden, M. A 2 vols	36	12
Folk Tales from Tibet. By Captain W. F. O'Conor. With illustrations by a Tibetan Artist	5	4

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BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
BOMBAY.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
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LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases,)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 15th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI" is expected TO SAIL from Bombay direct for MARSEILLES or GENOA and LIVERPOOL on or about the 15th January, 1907. For further particulars re passage money etc. apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 24th day of January, 1907, for the work of PROVIDING improved flushing arrangements to existing urinals in the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 (Four hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M Inst C.E., M.I., M.E &c
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Bombay 9th January, 1907.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.

(Standard Time is kept at all Ports.)

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY (Modi Bunder) as under :—

DAILY.

Bombay Dep. 7-30 A.M. Elephanta Dep. 11-15 A.M
Elephanta Arr. 8-25 „ Bombay Arr. 12-15 P.M

FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS ONLY.

Bombay Dep. 4-0 P.M. Elephanta Dep. 6-30 P.M
Elephanta Arr. 4-45 „ Bombay Arr. 7-15 „

SINGLE FARES BOMBAY TO ELEPHANTA.

	Rs.	a.	p.
First Class.....	1	0	0
Second Class.....	0	6	0
Third Class.....	0	2	0

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1906.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
25 LONDON ARTISTES 25
DIRECT FROM LONDON.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 11TH JAN.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

Saturday, Jan. 12th.—"Our Flat."
Monday, „ 14th.—"The Admirable Crichton."
Tuesday, „ 15th.—"The Silver King."
Wednesday, „ 16th.—"The Duke of Killicrankie."
Thursday, „ 17th.—"Charlie's Aunt."

Each piece is an entire production in itself and the scenery is painted and built from the identical London Models which have been kindly lent by the various London Managers.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4 ; other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.

GENERAL SKATING :
5-30 and 9-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS
THURSDAY EVENINGS : from 6 to 8.
WEDNESDAY, 9th JANY :
SPECIAL SOCIAL EVENING.
SKATING, 9 to 10-30.
DANCING, 10-30 to 12.

Admission with use of Skates, Two Rupees.

LOOK HERE ! !

COMMISSIONER FAKIR SINGH
(BOOTH - TUCKER)

late of the Indian Civil Service and Pioneer of The Salvation Army in India and Ceylon will after ten years' absence visit

BOMBAY

in company with COMMISSIONER DUTINI (Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER), Colonel Jang Singh (Hammond) and other Officers, and conduct

THREE SPECIAL MEETINGS
IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL
on SUNDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1907.
Commencing at 8 A.M. 3-30 and 7-30 P.M,

Holiness Meeting 8 a.m.	... Subject	"Nothing but leaves."
Salvation Meeting 3-30 p.m....	„	"Broken Bridges."
„ „ 7-30 p.m....	„	"Weighed in the balances and found wanting."

ADMISSION FREE. ALL ARE WELCOME.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE Of Valuable Landed Property At Syed Abdool Raheman Street.

Under instructions from Mr. Javeri Virchand Jaichand, the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale vested in him under and by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgager, dated the 25th day of February, 1902, and an Indenture of further charge, dated the 24th day of March, 1903, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and risk of the legal representatives of the mortgagor, Allibhoy Dawoodbhan, the following hereditaments and premises. THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th day of January, 1907, at 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time) on the premises.

For further particulars and condition of sale and for inspection of Title Deeds apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Khanderao, Shreepad & Laud, Solicitors, 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Farvadari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house hereditament and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the Municipalty of Bombay under Ward No. 53 and Street Nos. 312 to 320, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, On or towards the east by Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the west partly by a sweepers' passage and partly by the property of Abdoolally Ahmedjee Doobla, on or towards the north partly by the property of Raghowjee Cooverji and partly by Esmabhai Shaik, Tyeb, and on or towards the south by the property of said Abdooalally Ahmedjee Doobla and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Allibhai Dawoodkhan.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very order.
1 bay Arab, quite in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria with a gray arab horse 14 hands, 4 years, goes well in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Mama Arjaue," the Vellard, Mahaluxmi, the very valuable superb teakwood and blackwood, french-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Breslauer and Dewjee Canjee, one first-rate mahogany fullsized slate billiard table made to order by G. Wright & Co. (nearly new) with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete, complete suites of drawing room, boudoir and bed-room furniture, one handsome Bohemian ruby glass 36 lights hanging chandelier, very elegant, rich Bohemian glass hanging kerosene lamps, large gilt pier glasses with gilt tables, large Brussels and velvet carpets, one 5 h.-p. 3 seated Humber motor-car in very good order, one pair of very handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, one handsome strong Bay Arab horse, two light running victorias suitable for single or pair in very good order, etc., etc., the property of Mr. Hajee Ismail Hasum selling the furniture as he has sold the bungalow.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The carriages and horses and the motor car will be sold TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and wheat cleaning Machine.

On TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1907, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Docks Custom Office, on account of the concerned :—

About 40 new and second hand grain and wheat cleaning machines.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the estate of a deceased Parsi Lady, the following Jewellery consisting of pearl necklace, pearl bangles, brilliants and emeralds earrings, diamond and pearls bracelets, brilliants and pearls Bootee, pearl, ruby emerald and saphire rings, etc., gold bangles, gold vala, gold chains, gold rings, one gold watch set with pearls, silver loti, silver tulful, plain and carved silver tumblers, silver spoons and forks, googra, bardi, tora, pigani, silver water pots, etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Complaints called. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED—A PERSIAN, who will TEACH the Persian Language. Reply stating terms and qualification, to LIEUTENANT J. S. CROSTHWAITE, North Waziristan Militia, Miranshah, North-West Frontier Province.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 63-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced masteries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

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RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Rs. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

PARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office. 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of special interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippoo Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 87, Meadows Street

FORTNIGHTLY CONSIGNMENTS of fresh sensitive Photographic Plates, Papers, films, etc. BADAJEE & AKABARAM & Co. Esplanade Buildings, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available Enormous charge one Rupee

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes,—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

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HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

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Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 191, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

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MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is NOW OPEN for European's only. Occupies the highest and central position commands excellent views (including Bombay Harbour) Terms Moderate.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Price Current Office, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A GOOD WILL.

Private offers for the purchase of the Good Will free of all outstandings and liabilities of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman and Co. Booksellers of Meadow Street, Fort, will be received by the undersigned, owing to the death of the Proprietor Mr. Samuel Leech, and the consequent disposal of the whole stock-in-trade.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th January, 1907, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) the remaining stock-in-trade of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman & Co., Booksellers at Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned consisting of a very large and variegated lot of cloth and paperbound Colonial and 6 penny novels, engineering books, works of reference such as dictionaries, poetry work by famous authors, prize books, Chando's classics, miscellaneous works, school books, books on games, etiquette, letter writers, gardening, a large lot of English magazines of great varieties, Christmas Cards, children's books, music sheets, glass door book cases, book-shelves and stands, writing tables, benches, chairs, copying press, gas fittings and other sundry articles.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a bundle of very fine white Jivan Pearls.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th Instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Mulchand Hemraj and Asanand Magonmul and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Arab Huson bin Sale bin Numan—1 Bundle very fine white jivan pearls about 330, Poona Chows.

The bundle will be opened at 11-30 a. m. (S. T.) on the day of sale.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagees, at their Office, Old Secretariat, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF a large quantity of Cotton on Bobbins and Silvers.

Under instructions from the Insurance Offices concerned, private offers for the purchase of the large quantity of cotton on bobbins and silvers salved from the late fire at the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills, at Tardeo, will be received by Messrs CRAWFORD AND Co., Auctioneers, up to SATURDAY, the 12th day of January, 1907.

A deposit of Rs. 500 should accompany the offer. For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 14th inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Office furniture such as blackwood office and writing tables and chairs substantially made screens, blackwood and teak-wood easy chairs, book cases book-, marble-top pigeon hole, brass scale copying press scales with weights, ruling machine, lamps, shelf, travelling typo writer barometer, mother-of-pearl opera glass, pocket telescopes, gent's dressing case, wall screens, etc.

1 D. B. L. 10 bore gun by Horsley, in case.

The property of a gentleman,—A lot of glass and porcelainware, ice chest, aluminium utensils, etc.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
4 gent's and 1 ladies new corona bicycles,
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 French polished shigram.
1 double seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Bungalow at Parkinson Road in Salabat Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Hormusji Byramji Mose, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 27th Instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following very Valuable landed property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate at Parkinson Road, at Walkeshwar in the town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration subdivision of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7537 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572 New No. 2718 Old Survey No. 11 New Survey No. 2-7205, and in the Books of the Municipality under No. 113 and which said premises are bounded as follows.—That is to say on the east by the property of Mehrbai widow of Hormusji Khaishedjee Shroff on the West by Jethabai Pongrassy Road, on the North by Mount Pleasant Road at Walkeshwar Road and on the South by the property of Jivandas Kanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applica tion may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 11TH, JANUARY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF (KARIWOOD) TIMBER.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Trust's 1st Nagapada estate THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.

About 200 c. ft. (Kariwood) timber such as planks, rafters, etc., of different sizes.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p. m. the right of temporary occupation of the vacant lands Case Nos 2a6, Street Nos. 47 47 A and 47B, between Mutton street and Chimna Butcher Street.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 11th January 1907.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE
ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
132 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS means the Ellimanization of First Aid Book (E.F.A.) and its treatment, to be found on page of any Reference to cases of cuts and sores, accidents of horses, cattle, dogs, Birds such as leg troubles, lameness, lumps, chill, injury, Constipation of the liver and kidneys, etc., in horses, Colic, Intestinal Colic, of foals, Scour of foals, Broken knees, Sore Shoulders,

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

WHEAT—
½ per cent. Consols ... 8 1/ ... — 1/16
1 per cent. Reduced ... 90 1/2 ... unchanged
2½ per cent. London Stock Exchange ... 1 1/4 ... "
2½ per cent. Indian Government ... " ... "
Bimetallic Paper ... 1 2 ... "
SILVER—
Spot in London ... 32 1/8 ... — 1/16
2 months' notice ... 32 3/8 ... unchanged
Spot in New York ... 69 1/2 ... + 1/8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25/21 ... — 1/2
Berlin cheques ... 20 43 ... + 1/4
New York Demand ... 4/51 3/8 ... — 1/4
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 6 pr. ct. ... unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 4 7/8 do. ... + 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills ... 4 3/8 do. ... unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ... 5 2/8 do. ... "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ... 5 1/4 do. ... "
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 3 1/2 pr. ct. ... + 1/4
7 day market loans ... 3 3/4 pr. ct. ... unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £275,000 for South America.

Of the Portuguese Bid flings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Rs. 4/6 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7/0 do Bombay.
Rs. 3/0 do Madras.
15/20

At Is. 4 2/32d.

Minimum rate received 3d per cent average rate 16/09

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 64/0 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2/80 do Bombay.
Rs. nil do Madras.
64/2

At Is. 4 5/32d.

Minimum rate received 3 per cent average 16/15
Total amount sold during week Rs. 1,37,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week 1,00,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 20/0 at Is. 4 1/8d
Do Calcutta Rs. 10,00,0 at Is 4 1/8d
Transfers on do Rs. 4,00,000 at Is 4 3/16d

WHEAT—Quiet but steady
RAPESEED—Firmer
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-3 + 1-4 Jan.-Feb. sellers firmer
COTTON—
Cotton in New York—7 1/8
ARRIVALS—
Provenance—"R Rubattino" and "Ernest Simons"
TALLOW.
Finest Australian Beef 36/3
Finest Australian Mutton 38/9
Tone of Auction firmer

IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton market closed ... active
East Indian ... quiet
Manchester ... firm
Total Sales ... 15,000
Spot ... 6/02+5
Egyptian FUFF Brown ... 10 3/8
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 1,500
Imports ... 14,000
Futures closed ... steady

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5/58	5/56	5/54
—4	—4	—4
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5/54	5/53	mutilated
—3	—4	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sept.-Oct.
mutilated	mutilated	mutilated

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 36,000 bales
Do. last year ... 45,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 9 0 0 "
Do do Continent ... 1, 0 0 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 10 9-16
Futures, month of March ... 10 53 + 13
Do. do. July ... 10 62 + 11
Tone at close ... steady

COTTON GINNED.

The American Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to 1st inst. at 11,751,000 Commercial Bales.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9 January :—

Cotton	8,306 bales.
Wheat	1,823 cwts.
Linseed	2,0 0 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,341 "
Gingelly seed	20,209 "
Poppyseed	118 "
Groundnut	1,385 "
Castorseed	2,3 8 "
Rice	2,922 "
Myrabolams	1,533 "
Cottonseed	12,7-1 "
Mowrasseed	486 "
Gram	1,214 "
Jowar	2,283 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The Census Bureau Ginning Report to 1st inst. gives the amount of Cotton Ginned 11,751,000 bales which is said to be considered bullish in New York, and quotations are advanced in consequence. Our local market is quiet but steady and quotations remain almost unchanged from yesterday, with only a very moderate turnover reported.

Rupee Paper has advanced due to a demand from option dealers and closes with buyers at 96/7 for the settlement.

Sterling exchange is firm and tending upwards. The Share market is quiet, but steady with a moderate demand for Mill shares.

Petits ... Rs.	2,495	Feb.
Davids ... "	447 1/2	"
Bank of Bombay ... "	1,400	C. D.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T. ...	... Is. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand ...	... Is. 4 3/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	Is. 4 1/2 to 17/32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	... Is. 4 21/32 to 16/16.
French Francs 3 mjs D A	... 12 1/2
Marks 3 do. do.	... 141 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	... 163
Shanghai 30 do. do.	... 223 1/2
Japan 30 do. do.	... 48 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96/4
1st Settlement 31st January	96/8

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8 do.

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... Rs. 6-15
Forward Apl.-May ... Rs. 7-3-6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... Rs. 8-2-0
Do. Delhi Forward ... Rs. 7-3-0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready ... Rs. 10-5-0
Forward April-May ... Rs. 8-6-6
Castorseed.—Tone steady.
Ready ... Rs. 46-8-0
Forward ... Rs. 35-8-0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.
15 per cent. Mixed ... Rs. 48-0-0
25 " " ... Rs. 47-0-0
50 " " ... Rs. 46-0-0
Black Kutnee ... Rs. 41-4-0
Wheat.—Tone dull.
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 4-8-3.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, M. S. (Ry. terms) and	182	173	..	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	183	171	..	Jan. 25
Commawattee (description) M-G	207	201	..	Ready.
Do do	206	200	..	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	192	186	..	Ready.
Do do	192	185	..	Jan. 25.
Shaugaum, (M-G) fair staple				
Karanja M-G do	207	201	..	Ready.
Akola (M-G) do	206	200	..	Jan. 25
Yeotmal (M.G.)	224	218	..	Ready.
Do do	223	217	..	Jan. 25.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	226	220	..	Ready.
Do do	225	219	..	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	208	202	200	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G	185	179	..	Ready.
Do do	185	179	..	Jan. 25,
Bengal, H.G.	176	167	..	Ready.
Do do	170	163	..	Jan. 25
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M-G	218	212	..	Ready.
Do do	216	210	..	Jan. 25,

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... firm.
Estimated sales ... 12,00 0 bales.
Imports ... 19,00 0 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5/63	5/63	5/61
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5/60	5/60	5/60
plus 6	plus 7	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5/58	5/53	5/15

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line Madras, by Special Cablegram 19th January :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 5 6	£1 6 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 12 6	£0 13 9
Coconanadi	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 3 6
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 9	£0 1 9
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 11 3	£1 15 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 9	£0 3 0
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£0 1 3
Hutti	£2	£1	£2 1 3	£2 2 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 15 0	£2 17 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Kempinkote New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£0 0 0	£0 2 6
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	12s.	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 2 6	£0 4 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£. 0 3	£1 7 6
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 3	£0 13 6
Royal Block	£1	£1	£0 4 0	£. 4 0
Sanarli (Div)	£1	15s.	£0 5 3	£0 8 0
Yaramalai	£1	10s.	£0 10 3	£0 11 6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is 2 for six lines and 8 as for every addition. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ILES December 31, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain F. A. Iles, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MANOUR RAY-SMITH—December 26, at Naini Tal, to Mr. and Mrs. Monerief Smith, a daughter.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery of Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczama ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 18m. ; High water 8-10m , 9-39s. Low water, 2-30m, 2-43s.

P. & O. ss. "Caledonia" with English mail of 28th ult., due to arrive at noon.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company.

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

POLICE NOTICE.—Three blouses, a piece of lace ; Ladies watch ; one black umbrella, a steel trunk containing clothing, &c ; some monies, have been taken charge of by the Police and owners.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY FOR-BANDAR.—During December the number of patients treated in this Dyspensary was 3,058, among them the number of new admissions was 1,060 classified as follows:—Hindoos 886, Musulman 142, Parsee 4, Other castes 28. The average daily attendance was 99.

THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY :—At a recent meeting of the Royal Statistical Society held in London, Mr. Burjorji Cawasji Contractor of the local firm of Messrs. Contractor and Mehta, Auditors, was elected a fellow of the Society. This is a race honour that comes to an Indian.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. NOWROJI.—The public entertainment in honour of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji will be given on Thursday next between the hours of 4-30 and 7-30 p.m. (B. T.) The place will be notified hereafter. All subscribers of Rs. 5 and upwards will be entitled to take part in the entertainment. The maximum has been fixed at Rs. 50. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. J. B. Petit, one of the joint Secretaries at 7/11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimancy Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per ss. "Kaiser" will be closed at the Central Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day (the 11th January) instead of at noon, as previously notified yesterday. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Bala Dhordi, a coachman in the service of Mr. H. M. Jardine, was driving his master on Wednesday, along the Queen's Road, when the horse shied at a passing train. The animal bolted with the which colliding into and breaking two lamp-posts. The coachman was thrown from his seat. Mr Jardine jumped out of the gharry unhurt. The former who sustained a two-inch-wound on his right calf, was removed to an hospital. The horse was slightly injured while the vehicle was badly damaged.

THE THEATRE.

Re-appearance of "Raffles."

So popular was Raffles given a week since, that last night the Bandman Comedy Company but it on at the gaiety once more. Those who had previously only read Mr. Hornung's book wondered how a play had been constructed out of it. Last night showed that he has as good an instinct as a dramatist as he has in his role of novelist. The play is full of humour, for the amateur cracksman is as cheery a villain as ever creeped the watches of the night. So cheery is he and such a good sportsman that one almost feels ashamed of calling him a villain. The Amateur Cracksman has worried the police for years. What he has stolen has been returned or some good done with the spoils—that is his reputation—yet in the end he owns that he has lived upon his trade for years. Then, as Mr. Curtis Bedford, the celebrated amateur detective, tells him at their first meeting, the pitcher goes once too often to the well. That night the diamonds are stolen at Lord Amersteth's house. A French maid, accomplice of the old gaol-bird, Crawshay, lays the plot, but before the burglar has grasped the gems he is pinned to the floor and the necklace is in Raffles pocket. How he is tracked would take too long to tell, for as with all detective work it is a matter of many small details. To the end the excitement grows more and more keen. The net closes in, yet he keeps his wicket up till he wins bet with the American detective who says that he will recover the gems before midnight. Then, with the police surrounding the Albany and the handcuffs burning a hole in Mr. Bedford's pocket he disappears with a revolver. It seems to promise a bad ending. A minute later a shot is heard, the detectives fight their way past his friend "Bunny"; suddenly Raffles springs through a door in a Grandfather clock which has been kept as a last resource. A moment more and he is free and one gives a sigh of relief, for, whatever else he may be, the Amateur Cracksman is a Sahib.

Mr. Claude King played Raffles and played it as well as any man could wish. Debonair, alert, brave, he holds the centre of stage from first to last. Besides him Mr. Bedford played by Mr. Pease, is small though the character seen elsewhere whould be a splendid one and Mr. Pease plays it well with commendable restraint. Then too there is Mrs. Vidal with Miss. Florence Hamer doing excellently as the revengeful woman and more charming is Gwendoline Conran, daintily played by Miss. Vorsey.

It is a matter for congratulation that there was a really large audience to cheer the players and it is to be hoped that small audiences will not be seen again during the season.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. STEAMER HARDINGS.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander G. A. Rose, sailed yesterday for Madras and Rangoon with drafts ex-transport Rewa, consisting of 12 officers, 3 ladies, 3 children 422 men rank and file 18 women, and 20 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Major Beauquet, Notts and Derbys	2nd Lieut Lewis, Notts and Derbys
Capt. Sadler, Notts and Derbys	Capt and Mrs Scott and child, Chichi es.
2nd Lieut Doughs, Notts and Derbys	Capt M tarin, R F A
2nd Lieut. Parsons, Notts and Derbys	2nd Lieut Jeyes, R G A
2nd Lieut Carter, Notts and Derbys	Capt and Mrs Aplin, D S O 19th Hussars
2nd Lt Baker, Chichiers	Lt-Col Hennessy, R A M C
	Mrs Chandler, R I Marine

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A LATE POLICE OFFICER'S ESTATE.

Decree for Twelve Lakhs of Rupees.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in the case of Banoo Begum, against Mir Aun Ali valad Mir Abdul Ali and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that the amount of her dower may be declared payable to her out of the estate left by her husband, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali ; that it may be declared that she has a right to remain in possession of the estate as against the defendants until the amount of her dower is paid to her ; that the first defendant may be restrained from interfering with the plaintiff's possession of the estate until the amount of her dower is paid to her, etc. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the plaintiff, and for her two sons, the 2nd and 3rd defendants ; the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Justice Russell in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff was the widow of Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, a man well known in Bombay. She was his second wife, he having had by his first wife six children, of whom, a son, defendant No. 1, was the only survivor. Defendants 2 and 3 were his children by the plaintiff. She claimed under an agreement, which, it was said, was made on the occasion of his second marriage. The first issue raised was, whether the Sirdar agreed to pay to the plaintiff 80,000 ashrufees that is, twenty-four lakhs of rupees, as *Meher*, in consideration of their marriage ? The trial of this issue had taken a very considerable time; but there could be, to his lordship's mind, no question whatever as to that agreement having been proved. The evidence was so overwhelming in favour of it, and the evidence against it so unsatisfactory, that his lordship did not propose to deal in detail with the evidence in support of it. His lordship, however, briefly stated the effect of it. The next class of evidence in support of the agreement was that of the witnesses who spoke to the signature in English as being that of the Sirdar.

As against this quantity and quality of evidence, the Court had that of defendant No. 1, who gave his evidence in an unsatisfactory and shifting manner, and was submitted to a most excellent and searching cross-examination by Mr. Strangman for the plaintiff. Taking all the evidence and circumstances into consideration, his lordship was of opinion that the agreement was proved to have been duly executed by the Sirdar, and was a genuine document. The next issue, No. 2, was whether the plaintiff had not released her claim to dower, if any ? The allegation of defendant No. 1 and his various witnesses on the point was that, immediately after the death of the Sirdar, the plaintiff used the words—"Maher maf Kiya," meaning "I have relinquished or do relinquish my dower." The defendant's case was that the plaintiff made repeated use of these words during the course of that afternoon and after the body was removed from the house. The expression used was not a grammatical expression, and the word "maher," which means dower, might have been the word "maher," which means kindness, alluding to the fact that her deceased husband and she had been always on very good terms, in which case she might have intended to convey that he had always been very good to her. After going through the evidence at great length, his lordship said the conclusions he had come to were these :—He was not satisfied that the plaintiff did use the words "meher maf Kiya ;" and that if she did use them that they really alluded to the relinquishment of her dower. Even assuming that plaintiff did use the words imputed to her, and did intend to release her dower, there being no consideration alleged or proved for such release, it was not in law valid or binding upon her. After going through several law cases bearing on the point, his lordship held the release not binding upon the plaintiff. It was incumbent upon defendant No. 1 to see that, if the plaintiff was to be taken to have released her dower, she should have had competent legal advice as to her position in the matter ; and on this ground, also, the alleged relinquishment was not binding upon her. The widow's claim for dower under Mahomedan law was a debt against the husband's estate. Where a widow of a Mahomedan obtains actual possession of the estate, she is a mortgagee of her husband under a claim to hold it as one of the heirs ; and for her dower she is entitled to retain possession until her dower is satisfied. A Full Bench of Allahabad held that a Mahomedan widow was entitled to the whole of the dower, which her deceased husband had on marriage agreed to give her whatever it might amount to, or whether or not her husband was comparatively poor when he married, or had not left assets sufficient to pay the dower debt. Looking to the authorities he cited, his lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief she claimed. Her claim was not resisted by defendants 2 and 3. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff in terms of prayer of the plaint, and directed the defendant No. 1 to pay the costs of the suit throughout, except certain costs of appearance for defendant No. 3. The decree would be for 80,000 ashrufees at Rs. 15 per ashrufee, or twelve lakhs of rupees, which sum would swallow up the whole of the estate.

REFERENCE FROM AHMEDABAD.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, a reference made by Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in the case of Hirabhai Ravandas was called on. With it were also called the appeals of his co-accused, No. 2 to 10, who were convicted and sentenced, on charges of rioting at Pirana, in taluka Daskrol, with the object of wrongfully and forcibly obtaining possession of the "Sewa" or worship-room belonging to the "Kaka" sect, of which there are two contending factions: (1) of being armed with spears, billhooks and sticks, and of using violence to 13 Hindoo males and females; (2) of causing the death, during the affray, of Moti Margha by fracturing his skull, Nos. 1 to 3 were further charged with pitching out of an upper-floor window one Sunderlal Shamlal, thereby attempting to commit his murder. The jury pronounced the accused to be not guilty on this last-mentioned charge. It brought in a verdict of guilty on the other charges, which the Sessions Judge accepted as regarded Nos. 2 to 10, and sentenced them to transportation for life. As regarded Hirabhai he differed with the jury's verdict, and referred his case to the High Court. Mr. Knight stated in his reference that the riot took place on the morning of 18th July : he was satisfied on the evidence that the accused Hira was not present at the riot. Hira was entitled to an acquittal : the verdict of the jury against him should be set aside. After hearing the arguments the jury directed a re-trial of all the accused and ordered the recording of additional evidence.

PATHAN AND HIS MISTRESS.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of the appeal of Jamalkhan Sirdarkhan, (24), a Pathan, who is a constable of the Armed Police Force in the Panch Mahals. Accused was convicted of killing a Champa woman, (20), wife of a shoemaker, in Dohad, on the evening of the 8th November, by inflicting on her two mortal wounds, by means of buck-shot cartridges fired from his carbin, because she had refused to go with him to the village he was transferred to, and had not paid him back certain money. Mr. G. K. Dandekar appeared for the accused : Mr. M. B. Chanbal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Accused had run away after the murder ; on the following day, he surrendered himself to Virji, the Police Patel of Raliati. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. The Judge of the High Court confirmed the sentence.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Claim for brokerage.

His honour Mr. Rustomji Patel the learned Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court disposed of, yesterday, a suit instituted by Messrs. Joshua Charles Brooks, and George Hughes Brooks, trading in Bombay under the name of Brooks and Co. against the Defendants, Messrs. William Greaves and John Fairclough trading under the name of Edward Latham, and Co., for the recovery of a sum Rs. 1,125 being the amount of brokerage on account of the sale of coal. Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the Plaintiff, the Defendants being represented by Mr. Binning, Bar-at-Law.

Plaintiffs allege that they carry on business in Bombay as coal brokers and on the 25th January 1906 they were authorised on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to procure a contract for 9,000 tons of Gopalichuck coal Pitsmonth deliverable in May, June, and in July 1906 ; that the Plaintiff's negotiated the said purchase with the Defendants who are Sole Agents for Gopalichuck coal in Bombay, and in response to an offer of Rs. 3-4-0 per ton which the Defendants made to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company through the Plaintiffs eventually communicated to the Defendants a counter offer of the said Railway Company to take the coal for May, June and July delivery at Rs. 3-2-0 per ton which offer the Defendants on the 30th January 1906 agreed to accept if the Plaintiffs would forego one half of their brokerage the usual rate of which is annas 2 per ton payable by the Vendor.

The Plaintiffs expressed themselves unable to reduce their brokerage and the Defendants thereupon communicated with the said railway direct and entered into a contract for sale of 9,000 tons of Gopalichuk coal at Rs. 3-3-0 per ton. Plaintiffs introduced the business referred to and claim brokerage for sale of the coal at annas 2 per ton which amounts to Rs. 1,125. On or before the 26th February 1906 the Plaintiffs presented their bills for brokerage to the Defendants but at the Defendant's request they allowed the same to stand over for some time.

Having received no satisfaction from the Defendants, the Plaintiffs again on the 15th May 1906 demanded payment of the said brokerage but the Defendants declined to pay the same. Plaintiffs therefore pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs, the sum of 1,125 being the amount of the said brokerage and the costs of this suit.

Mr. Binning on behalf of his client contended that Plaintiffs did not, as allege, introduce the business and that that they were not entitled to the amount of brokerage. He quoted many cases to support his statement, and maintained that there was neither any purchase nor sale for the brokerage in question being admitted.

After hearing both counsels, and reviewing the evidence at length, the learned Chief Judge dismissed the suit with costs.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

For Evidence and Argument

708-01—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur bin Akbar Ally and another vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ally and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Long Causes.

775-05—Mulji and K—Hirji Jannbhai widow vs Gulabchand Manaisi—Ardeser H D and Co

Short Cause.

672-06—Chitnis and M—Abdool Hafeid Rahimbux and another vs Fatemabomel Gulam Sarwar—Mulji and K

For hearing exceptions on Acting Commissioners Report

67-86—Payne and Co—Khadija Begam Alias Doolun Begum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawas Jung Bahadur Franji and S

Long Causes.

64-05—Payne and Co—V M Ebrahim Abdoolla and others—Madhavji and K

276-06—Thakurdas and Co Abdul Kadar Alas Bola Mirjbi Cassam Oranker and another vs Mariamel widow and others—Payne and Co

611-06—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs N C Macleod—Inwulla and P

160-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hunsraj vs Kesservahu widow—Edgelow and W

581-04 Madhavji and K—Velbai vs Cullianji Syngjibhai and others Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurumukhrai and others vs Chanderbhoy Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co

866-05—Maganlal J and G Krishnaji Moolgee vs Haji Ismail Hasam and others—Payne and Co

190-05—Payne and Co—N B Macleod vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Ghecsta and others—Taskurdas and Co

307-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others—vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Seervai and others—Khanderao S and L

Before The Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

687-05—Matubhoy J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary Suit for dismissal in Chamber.

664-05—Raghavaya and B—Devidas Virjee vs Shapurji Hormusjee Harver

For dismissal as against the 10th and 11th Defendent.

6-6—Raghavaya and B—Hiralal Manecckchand and others vs Hathibhai Ishmalbhai and others— atubhoy J and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

152-05—Khunderao S and L Pedal widow and others vs Domingo Gracias and others—Madhavji and K

For further directions and Costs on Special Commissioner's Report.

637-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Balji vs Framji Pestonji Writer—Madhavji and K

Long Causes.

196-7632-01—Kanga and Co—Hardatrai Nundram vs Govind Narayen Jayeland—Payne and Co

258-9073-01—Kanga and P—Kissonlal Joharimal vs Govind Narayen Jeyeland—Payne and Co

Testamentary Suits

12-06—Smetham B and N—Narayen Kashinath vs Harischandra Pandharinath—Tyabji D and Co.

13-06—Chitnis and M Moroba Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

153-06—Madhavji and K—Gordhandas Morarji vs Mohan Manlallas and another

271-06—Malla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Metha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jemabai Alias Latyabhanabai—Ichmell M and R

817-02—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wassodekji vs Hasmanli Mahomedali—Ardishir H D and Co

481-05—Raghavaya and B Mulchankar Pitambar and another vs Leonard B Douse—Mehta S and L

828-05—Smetham B and N—Balkrissondas Thakurdas vs Tricondas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M R and B

641-02—Khunderao S and L—Kalidas Cullianji vs Kalidas Bamji Captain and V

736-05—Mirza and M—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mohamed and another vs Zobrabbi widow—Mehta and S

Testamentary Suit.

19-06—Crawford C and Co—Thomas H W Idris vs Ada Jane Phillips—Little and Co

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S L Batchelor, B.A. (Oxon) I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of six months furlough.

Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, on return to duty, to be Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur.

Captain H. W. Berthon, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Lower Standard on the 18th December.

Major J. K. Condon, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, to be Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Messrs. L. Graham, I. C. S., R. G. Gordon. I. C. S , and G. Wiles. I. C. S. passed an examination in Hindustani on 17th December.

Messrs. A. D. Brown, I. C. S., and A. G. Edie, Divisional Forest Officer, S. D. Kanara, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 17th December.

Messrs. John Washington Carters Coates, Wilfred Neville Cartland, and Francis Joseph Von Bock, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, have been appointed to this Presidency as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, and are posted as follows:—Mr. Coates to the Central Division, Mr. Cartland to the Indus Left Bank Division, and Mr. Von, Bock to the Indus Right Bank Division,

The Reverend W. W. Baillie, B. A. Chaplain of Kirkee has been granted privilege leave for one month and three days from the 30th November, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and twenty-eight days,

Mr. Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, B. A. Educational Inspector, S. D., is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with leave on private affairs for three months with effect from 16th January.

Captain S. C. G. Wood, Second Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for 7½ months from 20th April.

Mr. T. S. Pipe has been appointed to this Presidency as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade

The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Engineering Department.—

Mr. Raoji Balaji Kanandikar, B A, to act as Educational Inspector, Southern Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, B.A, or pending further orders.

Mr. Bernard William Kissan, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Surat, is emprovered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. S. J. Murphy I. C. S., on relief at Poona, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Satara.

Messrs K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., K. B. Gobhale, L. C. E Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, and S. P Limaye, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 10th December.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 7.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR.

His Excellency Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad, Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Prime Minister, left Hyderabad by special train at 6 a.m. on Thursday last on a tour of inspection in the Aurangabad Division. The special reached Indur at 12-30 o'clock where there was a halt of about two hours. The Second Talukdar and other district officials were on the platform in attendance on His Excellency. On reaching the station, the Maharajah alighted and a photograph was taken, as had been previously arranged, by Mr. Ramchander, one of the joint-heirs of the Rajapet Samasthan, who is a most successful amateur photographer. After breakfast the journey was resumed and the special reached Umri at 5 p.m. Since the opening of the new H. G. V. Railway, this place has risen to be one of the chief industrial centres in the Dominions, having already three cotton mills established there. The chief merchants of the place waited on His Excellency in deputation, and presented a petition praying for the lease of certain waste land lying behind the station for the purpose of enabling them to erect a *Ganj* on the same terms as at Indur. His Excellency, in company with Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Revenue Secretary, inspected the place and had a conversation with the merchants regarding details. The merchants were then directed to depute one of their number to wait upon His Excellency at Parbhani on the return journey, when the necessary orders were promised to be issued. The journey was resumed and Nanded was reached at 7 p.m. The station was well decorated and the First Talukdar and other officials, were assembled to receive His Excellency. Arrangements were also made for a lengthened halt, but as it was already late the Talukdar's invitation had to be declined, with a promise to make up for it on the return journey. The train arrived at Parbhani at 10 o'clock and in spite of the lateness of the hour, the First Talukdar and other officials, as well as a number of public personages, were assembled. The station platform was carpeted and adorned with flags and bunting ; and after a halt of about two hours the special train proceeded and reached Aurangabad on Friday morning at 6 o'clock. As had previously been announced, the arrival was private and the Subadar and others were specially directed not to be present at the platform. Accordingly, only the Superintendent of Police and the Tahsildar of the place were present and took charge of the baggage and generally looked after all that was necessary. On alighting, His Excellency entered his motor and drove to the Atola Bagh, where he will put up during his stay. By the provisional programme which has been published, His Excellency will stay at Aurangabad for about a week, and leaving on Friday, the 11th instant, will return to Hyderabad on the morning of the 24th, visiting *en route* Jalna, Partur, Parbhani, and Nanded. His Excellency seems to be having a busy tour. Special attention has been paid to roads and buildings, regarding which several files of records have been despatched to camp. Mr. Fazil Muraj, Chief Engineer, General Branch, having been directed to be there a few days in advance. Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Bahadur, Secretary, to Government, Judicial and General Departments, has also been telegraphed for and left Hyderabad this morning. Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, left yesterday evening. His Excellency's return was originally arranged for the 18th instant, a dinner having been arranged to be given at his City Palace to the Hon'ble the Resident on the 19th idem; but as it was subsequently found that the work of inspection and other matters would engage His Excellency for a longer period than was anticipated and that it would not be possible to return within three weeks, the dinner has been postponed *sine die*.

A BONUS.

Monlvie Abdul Khader, who has recently been retired on pension and held the officiating office of Subadar of Warangal and Gulburga, has been permitted to receive as a bonus the difference between the salary he drew as officiating incumbent and the salary

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1907.

DOWNING-STREET AND THE TRANSVAAL.

THE grant of the Transvaal Constitution does not put an end to all controversy and render the new colony supremely happy as well as grateful to the British Government which gave it. As would be seen from our telegrams a day or two ago, although the elections do not take place until the end of February, the campaign has already begun and both sides have expressed themselves opposed to the interference of the Home Government in the subject of Chinese Labour. The Boer leaders are said to have distinctly pronounced against the repatriation of the Chinese "until an efficient substitute is found;" whilst Sir George Farrar, a prominent member of the Inter-Colonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony and President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, declared that unless the Chinese Ordinance was re-enacted by the Transvaal Parliament, employers and employed would be alike ruined. The Progressives would do their utmost to get the Constitution altered so as to make it coincide with the "constitutions of other colonies and they must eliminate Downing Street from the settlement of the Native question." This is neither an isolated opinion, nor one which represents the views of a single party. Downing Street will have to leave internal colonial politics rigorously alone or it will experience more trouble than it anticipates, or than it may be capable of dealing with. South African journals bring us news of very sturdy protests and forecasts of trouble likely to occur if Government persists in interference. Dr. Jameson, than whom no public man in South Africa is more loyal to the British Government, speaking at Grahamstown, declared the present outcry against the Chinese to be no more than an electioneering manœuvre, with no real or solid conviction behind it; and so fully convinced is he that however the results of the elections go as to party representation in the Transvaal, it will deal with the labour question on sound business lines and that as soon as the question is settled the purse-strings of the investor will be opened and the whole country will benefit. Dr. Jameson, when he had visited England, in his capacity as Premier of Cape Colony, waited upon Lord Elgin and begged him to keep out of the South African Railway question and to allow that and other questions relating to the British Colonies in that part of the world to be settled by the Colonial Government, and the Chinese Labour question is perhaps of more importance to the entire group of South African colonies than any other at present attracting public attention.

Discussing the Transvaal Constitution, the chief Diamond Fields organ points out that there is nothing in the Letters Patent to occasion doubt that the Chinese Labour problem will in future be decided solely in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Transvaal. It reminds its readers that speaking in the House of Commons in July of last year, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman admitted, in answer to Mr. Balfour, that if a really popular Legislature expressed approval of the Chinese labour system, the Home Government would have no right to interfere "in such a domestic matter." Speeches have been made since then, notably by Mr. Winston Churchill, which conveyed a very different impression of the policy of the Liberal party; but then we must remember that a Government which finds itself in a hole is apt to resort to "terminological inexactitudes" as Mr. Churchill termed them, in order to save face and gain time. The "anti-servility" clause has been "carefully framed to please fanatics," but the brave words which it contains will be found in practice to be destitute of any real meaning. It is a fair inference that the conditions of employment sanctioned by the existing Ordinance are not considered by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues to be "of a servile character," because they actually propose that the Ordinance shall remain in force for another twelve months, unless the new Legislature chooses to repeal it sooner. This unconscionable slowness in "turning off the tap" is regarded as pointing to the conclusion that the Home Government are sick to death of the Chinese question, and desire that the new Legislature shall postpone dealing with it as long as possible. Then again, the leaders of public opinion in the Transvaal find consolation in the reflection that no British Government which can say that the colonies are ripe for the fullest measure of self-government, will decline to permit them to manage their own affair. They point out that the Governor of a self-governing colony always possesses the power of reserving acts of legislation for the consideration of the Secretary of State, while the latter Minister may in exceptional circumstances veto the Act of a Colonial Legislature, even though it has received the assent of the Governor. It is, however, most improbable that even a British Government would provoke a serious constitutional conflict by over-riding the clearly expressed wishes of the Transvaal Parliament on a big question of Native policy. The real object of reservation, according to modern ideas on the subject is to enable Downing Street to enter into friendly negotiations with a Colonial Government in regard to projects of legislation broadly effecting Imperial interests. In proof, Mr. John Morley's reply to the Anglo-Indian deputation is quoted as strikingly conclusive on the point that where differences occur between Downing Street and a self-governing colony, and these cannot be accommodated the Colony must win. The Secretary for India, while strongly sympathising with British Indians in the Transvaal said, "the plain fact is that we could not dictate to self-governing colonies. We could plead, we could argue, we could press for the application of our principles. But Mr. Morley added that "it was a factor in the case not to be overlooked that in some instances we could more effectively remonstrate with foreign Powers, as we remonstrated with the Boer Republics, than with our own people in the Colonies." Thus, exclaims a prominent colonial organ, we may safely conclude that if legislation which is considered unfair to the Indian community should be passed by the new Transvaal Parliament, the British Government will use every conceivable argument to secure its modification, but if unsuccessful will refrain from taking extreme measures. Tact is a quality with which Lord Selbourne happens to be endowed in a very remarkable degree, and trouble is only likely to arise if he is in any way interfered with by Downing Street.

It would almost appear from the foregoing that Transvaal Colonists regard the prospect as entirely bright, the horizon as perfectly cloudless. They are hopeful, or are endeavoring to appear so. They would gladly see the last of the Chinamen, but they know they cannot for some time to come. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, the author of that monumental work, "The Transvaal from Within," voiced general feeling at Johannesburg, the other day: "I shall be delighted to see the back of the last Chinaman in this country;" that is, he added, "when we have someone else to take his place." And that is where the difficulty arises. The Transvaal has cried out for progress, for improvement and development, which require labour. The Chainaman alone has responded. The South African Native will not work. The number of Natives employed has certainly increased in the last fifteen years, but only at a very slow and uncertain rate, Labour is urgently needed, More and more is essential to the industrial development of the country, but though the demand is great the supply is lamentably small. Indian coolies, on indenture, would not be objected to, but India does not wish to send them except as free subjects—citizens, with rights equal to those of the colonist. The Transvaaler has his remedy, but he will not try it. He wants no Asiatics permanently with him. To a considerable extent he has created his own difficulties. The British Government has increased them by urging the Repatriation of the Chinese and by its refusal to disallow the Transvaal anti-Asiatic Ordinance. It is a complicated problem—of which the solution remains very deeply hidden. By ordering the Repatriation of the Chinese the British Government has opened the door for the Indian, but by refusing the Indian the rights of British subjects the Transvaal has placed herself at the mercy of the Chinaman—and of Downing Street combined. Unintentionally, perhaps, by warring against the Chinese, Downing Street, is assisting the Indian, but it is a pretty three-cornered duel and there is likely to be much more finessing and passing before the decisive blow is struck.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE new parts of the *Agricultural Ledger* which have just been issued under the authority of the officiating Reporter of Economic Products to the Government of India contain much that is interesting to those on this side of India. Part VI in fact is of special interest to Bombay, for it contains a list of the various kinds of seeds used for making necklaces, and rosaries—a list, it may be mentioned which is far from complete, but which will be useful nevertheless to the workers at the All Saints Home, Mazagon, where the Forest seed industry is well established. It is, we believe, the only industry of its kind in India and owes its existence mainly to the initiative and resource of Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., who designed the tools and machinery necessary for boring the more delicate seeds. The industry has attracted considerable notice in India and also Europe as the latest *Kew Bulletin* proves, for in it we find an account of the industry with an illustration of the inmates of the Home at work. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that a special part has been allotted in the *Agricultural Ledger* for a descriptive list of various kinds of seeds used in making rosaries and chains and rosaries. Possibly now sister industries may be started in other places on similar lines to the one at Mazagon Another part of the *Ledger* refers to the composition and trade forms of *Cutch*, a product of the "heart-wood" of *Acacia Catechu*, a tree common in the drier parts of the Bombay Presidency and known under the native name of Khair. The manufacture of *Cutch* is carried on in this wise: The heart-wood is cut up into chips and boiled for several hours and the decoction is then decanted into pots where it dries and solidifies. The *Cutch* so formed is valuable as an astringent, is used as a dyeing and tanning material as well as in medicine, in diarrhœa and dysentery, etc. Somewhat similar extracts are obtained from a tree grown in the Malay Peninsula known as *Uncaria Gambir* and from the fruits of the Betel-nut palm, a pretty tree which is cultivated along the Western Coast and which may be seen growing in the Mahim woods, beneath the cocoanut and palmyra palms there. From *Uncaria Gambir* however a paler catechu is obtained and this appears to be taking the lead in the market, because, as is alleged, of the restrictions imposed by the Forest Department on the felling of the Khair tree for the manufacture of *Cutch* considering the great value of this commodity in the market, which is priced at Rs. 356 per ton, it is a question whether the State should not set aside areas specially for the manufacture of *Cutch* from the *Acacia Catechu*, There would appear to be scope for expansion of its revenues in this direction as the wood of the tree in many place now is only utilized for fuel and charcoal. Asa timber tree it is one of the few species which resists the attacks of white ants *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, the tree alluded to in Part V of the *Ledger* is found as far as this Presidency is concerned, chiefly in the drier part of the Deccan and Khandesh and hitherto the silk cotton produced by it has alone been known to be economically valuable. The seeds have now been chemically analysed and found to form fairly nutritious good and a similar analysis of the oil cake shows that it is rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid and therefore useful as manure or cattle food. A good oil is obtainable from the seeds which can be used in the manufacture of soap. According to Sir George Watt the oil from the seeds can be produced cheaply and abundantly and, he adds, "it may be hoped that at some future time it may be utilized if not for any other technical purpose than for the manufacture of soaps." Yet another Part of the *Ledger* is devoted to a detailed account of a native vegetable known as *Chaulari Ghevda*, or Goa Bean, which, as the vernacular name signifies, is a long quadrangular curious looking vegetable, and is grown in the Deccan and Konkan and eaten mostly by the natives. It is cultivated mainly for its tubers in part of Burma which sells at about Rs. 12-8 per 365lbs. Mr. Burkitt, officiating Reporter on Economic Products, is the writer of this note which deals exhaustively with the subject.

THE SCARCITY OF CAMPHOR.

FROM time to time suggestions have appeared that attempts should be made to grow camphor in India and Ceylon though up to the present no really practicable scheme has been brought forward. Could the shrub be cultivated in payable quantities it would be a valuable asset to Indias trade, for, while camphor could at one time be bought for fifty shillings per hundredweight, to-day it is worth from eight times that amount and is difficul to obtain in any quantity even at the enhanced price. The bulk of the world's supply of camphor is used in the manufacture of celluloid, and it is this industry which is feeling the effect of the present famine most severely. As a substitute for ivory and tortoiseshell, celluloid has become very popular, and manufacturers who make use of this substance in the production of such articles as knife-handles, billiard balls, pianoforte keys, combs, soap-boxes, and a hundred and one little novelties which are in great request as presents are almost unable to obtain even a small supply of an ingredient which is indispensable in the composition of these products. Some celluloid goods contain as much as 30 per cent. of camphor, and it is easy to understand how the celluloid industry is handicapped by its scarcity. Another important use is in the manufacture of smokeless powder and during the war in the Far East one of the reasons put forward for the small shipments of camphor from Formosa was that the Japanese Government was holding back supplies for this purpose. The price is now considerably higher than it was during the war and therefore that reason in itself was not sufficient to account for the scarcity. Camphor at present is a monopoly for the Japanese Government, for there are no supplies other than those of Formosa which need be seriously considered. The cause of the shortage is not difficult to explain. When the industry was placed under Government monopoly in 1899 the forests of camphor trees were infested by native ruffians, known as the "head-hunters" of Formosa, and the work of the camphor collectors was fraught with great danger. By military measures Japan succeeded in reclaiming large areas of forest, and by means of improved stills produced a better quality of camphor than that which had previously been obtained. The work was proceeding satisfactorily until the outbreak of the war with Russia, when all the available troops were required for active service. During their absence the natives overran some of the districts which had been reclaimed, and thus the work of collection was delayed. Since the war, however, large forces of soldiers, police, and workmen have been engaged on an area of 180 square miles containing valuable camphor forests, and a despatch has recently been received from Tokio stating that the operations had ended successfully and that the area had been brought under civilised rule. Fortunately for some of the most important of modern industries chemists are endeavouring to perfect a process for the production of artificial camphor and they are confident that their efforts will be rewarded with success. If not, then Japan may probably use her monopoly and extend it to refining and manufactures, in which case Europe and America will have to rely upon Japan's surplus of camphor which is hardy likely, under the circumstances, to be worth consideration.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Persia with the homeward mails of the 5th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday The P. & O. Company's s.s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 4th instant left Suez at 7 a.m., on Thursday.

SIR ANDREW FRASER distributed the prizes at the Calcutta University Institute.

THERE is a possibility of Sir Thomas Lipton visiting Calcutta during the present cold weather.

MAJOR O'CONNOR has reached Gyantze with his motor.

Notice has been issued that Deferred Telegraphic Traffic for Burma is liable to much delay.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. D.B. Mehta head of the firm of Messrs D. B. Mehta and Co., Canning Street, Calcutta.

DR. HALL has been ordered by his physician further to postpone his lectures. The final lecture in the course will be delivered on Monday the 14th inst.

A Blackpool widow advertises in a local paper for a "situation to drive car; careful driver; can do running repairs." The young lady has driven high powered cars all over the North of England.

THE "ghost" which for weeks threw the colliers and others at Coalisland, Tyrone, into fits of terror turns out to be a grey donkey. It roamed about the disused coal-pits at night, looking for food.

THE old public-house at Nottingham, in which Kirke White was born, has closed its doors, the magistrates having refused to renew the licence The room in which the poet was born had long been used as a club room.

DURING the week ending on January 8, two hundred and fifty-one and a half chests of opium were removed from the warehouse in Bombay. Of these two were shipped to Cutch Mandvi, while the remainder was shipped to China. During the week fifty and a half chests were imported from Indore.

A NUMBER of Capitalists have agreed to build a private automobile highway from Boston to New York upon which there will be no speed limit. The road is expected to cost some £3,000,000, and the scheme is not a fad, but a business proposition which is expected to return solid profits.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 10th November amounted to Rs. 1,966, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 195, The total earnings from 1st of July to the 10th November were Rs. 34,739, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,318.

MR. K. NAKOSHI, President of the Nippon Brewery Co., made the following frank statement in the course of conversation with a member of the staff of the Liberal News Agency: "Japan is destined to rule all over Asia in all respects, so that we must not get behind our rivals in the production of this 'liquid bread' (i.e., beer)

THE Indian Telegraph Department is distinctly progressive. A large part of the news later than the Mail which we received yesterday was delightfully reminiscent of Fleet Street, where the ticking of tape machines seems to count off the seconds of the day, for neatly parted strips of tape pasted on the form replaced the old writing which varies between good, bad and indifferent. It will be interesting to see what the receiving operator will do when, as often occurs with the machines in England, a message comes through that "the Minister for Education in reply to Sir John Jones said XnpPRVN55579 DuKxxxxx Stop." However he will become accustomed to such little accidents. Someday perhaps the Anglo-Indian subeditor will have a machine merrily ticking out its tape into the basket to add to the joy of life and bring him once more into close touch with that hub of the world, Old Jewry.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 8th was 658, giving a death-rate of 42·08 per annum per thousand as against 49·38 the corresponding period of last year, and 57·62 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 81 died from fevers; 26, plague; 1, measles; 4, cholera; 1, leprosy; 57, phthisis; 29, diseases of the nervous system; 175, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 30, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 279; Hindu low caste, 98; Musalman, 134; Parsee, 24; Jew, 3; Native Christian 27; European, 8; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 1; The total number of births was 406 as against 410 the corresponding period of last year, and 367 the average over the past five years.

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

WOMEN AS CITIZENS,

BY

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

THOSE who are most given to complimenting women are generally least inclined to make them citizens. They will tell women that they are too precious to risk hurt in the hurly burly of public life, that her interests are man's first care, and that she is safer in his hands than she would be if she attempted to fight for herself. For centuries women have listened to such arguments, and have been beguiled into believing them and although from time to time they have been awakened by voice which have warned them of the folly of their mistake they have chosen the line of least resistance, and have been contented to accept promise instead of performance.

I am far from being among those who, because woman does not enjoy all the rights which should be hers, would lay the blame exclusively on man. Man has been moulded by woman, and consequently had she looked on life with far-seeing eyes, she would have early instilled into his mind new views of the relation which she should bear to that larger family circle which we call the State.

The useful thing at this moment is not so much to deplore or to recriminate, but to ask ourselves—What is the real obstacle to our attainment? The history of woman's civic disabilities is really only to be understood by studying the history of the world's civilisation, for there you find the reasons which created them, and you see that, although other questions have been readjusted to suit the changes brought about by more enlightened views, the prejudices which have surrounded this particular question have remained almost unchanged. If we look at the structural forms of social life, we find that we have first of all the savage horde, then we have the family, reaching its climax in the patriarchal period, a period when the individual requirements of each unit were the sole consideration, such as the acquiring and killing of cattle, the spinning and weaving of wool.

THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Whatever was accomplished was undertaken with the intention of meeting the needs of the group of people who were only interested in each other. This family life gradually spread into feudalism. Here we have the same group, bound no longer by the ties of blood but by the bond of common protection. Then protection was no longer the main idea, invasion became a dominant passion. Hordes of barbarians fought and conquered other nations which had made greater progress in common industry, then appropriating and assimilating their riches and knowledge. Afterwards followed a development of the feudal systems into civic life. The family once more resumed its sway, but protected by each other, having found stafety in numbers, men were free to move about, to act, mingle in the world's mart, to carry out human functions, to study art and science and to develop commerce, and this amalgamation of human families resulted in the growth of cities.

Then come another change. Woman had been hitherto essential to the home factory, she had spun and woven, sewn and embroidered, but, gradually, organised manufacturers took her industrial place, her occupation was gone, and the importance of her existence to a large extent diminished. And yet the habit of considering that her sphere was bounded by the walls of home remained, and while Man's sphere expanded, Woman's development was arrested.

It is for this reason that the stream of woman's energy and interest was diverted, and has run into side channels, and that it is now difficult to turn its back into the main river bed. Since that day woman has become the consumer, not the producer. She is the one for whom the goods of the world are made. For her the textile industries mainly exist, the jewels sought in distant countries cut and set and sold are for her only; by the measure of her demands she has to be studied and in the capacity of the world's consumer her influence has been most felt.

WHAT WOMEN MOST LACK.

But the greatest divergence between man and woman has been mainly moral. With the development of society, men have learned the art of living together, and that sense of justice which is born of equality. Courage and justice and honour and truth are human virtues, the direct result of human intercourse. In the home no such equality can exist. There are differences of age, sex and employment, but no possible equality. The result has been that men have become possessed of certain qualities, not because they belong to any sex, but because his particular occupations have called them into being.

The greatest lack of woman is admittedly that she has little sense of justice, but Justice is essentially the attribute of a governing power. Women have affection, love, and a divine power of self-sacrifice, but they have no standard of justice. It has been constantly urged that woman is superior to man in her powers of unselfishness, but I am not sure that I really believe in the exclusive possession by any sex of any one virtue. Women are unselfish for the most part with the men they love, or the children they bear, but put women together and men together and see which are most unselfish to each other.

It is well for us at the outset to realise that sex devotion is not unselfishness, that the training of life in its relations to Humanity can alone produce real unselfishness. Men are bound in a measure to consider each other in order to succeed in their various callings, and for this reason they acquire a habit of being able to be friendly without violent affection, and considerate where no ties of love or relationship exist.

A VITAL CHANGE.

The greatest check upon woman's development has been the absence of opportunity to make real friendships apart from blood ties, to come in contact with other minds in the ordinary business of life and in the daily walks of everyday duty. The greatest hope for her future lies in the fact that with widening work and broader responsibility, woman may begin to realise that her greatest disabilities have been often of her own creation, or rather the inevitable result of circumstance, and that the greatest reform will be first enacted by herself, and that others are sure to follow.

The surest sign that we are undoubtedly changing in our vital relation to society and to civilisation, lies in the fact that we are for the first time beginning to take active part in the real life of the world. This will involve no separation between men and women, because such a change creates no alteration in family life, it only demands a wider understanding of the world's need on the part of women, a realisation that just the same devotion which she brings to bear to benefit her children is needed by all the children around her, that the unselfish care which she gives to the man who is her husband is claimed by the people who go to make up her neighbours and her fellow citizens. This is the change we want to effect, and it is coming. Upon it depends the salvation of the community, for only when each shall consider the welfare of the other can any real measure of national happiness be attained.

It is often urged that women take little interest in political questions, and therefore why thrust upon her responsibility which she does not desire? But I maintain that it is the false standard by which women have hitherto measured life that has given her so little interest in questions which so vitally affect her. She has been taught to believe, for instance, that she should be absorbed in the education of her children. How can she really be interested when she is denied the vote which shall decide the lines upon which that education is given? For as the State is entirely masculine, woman has no voice in the question which is held to be hers par excellence.

THE FULFILMENT OF DESTINY.

Again, the health of the boys and girls is an integral part of the responsibility of every governing body. Here again women have no voice. Are underfed children to be nourished at the expense of the community? Are the defective to be segregated? How can the habitual delinquent be best dealt with? These are questions which vitally affect home life at every turn, and therefore it is absurd to imagine that Woman can in any way fulfil her destiny in the civilisation of our time, so long as she does not fit herself to take her share in what is obviously an integral part of her life, the housekeeping of the nation.

But the future lies in her hands. If she seriously faces her responsibilities and fits herself for their fulfilment, it will not be long before she will participate with man in the duties of citizenship. The trouble has been that she has never regarded herself as lacking in her duty to the world when she has contentedly foregone her rights.

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WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Long Glove, Long Bill.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Lady Aberdeen's interest in Irish industries is of course well known and the popular wife of the Irish Viceroy has hit upon a happy idea. It is to give a special "Irish Lace Ball" at Dublin Castle. It will be incumbent upon every lady to wear a frock of Irish lace or crochet—the effect on trade is very obvious—and the men will be required to wear Irish lace "Jabot and ruffles" with their court dress. Only Irish dances will be danced.

The Irish lace ball will not however end the new form of festivities, for Lady Aberdeen is also interested in the production by the peasants of Irish homespuns and so the novel ball will be followed by an equally novel "At Home" at Dublin Castle which will take the form of an "Irish Tweed Afternoon Party." Every guest will be garbed in Irish tweed and of course the tweed must be of the latest colour and cut. Dublin tradesmen see prosperous times ahead of them.

While London cannot vie with Dublin in the new form of entertainment "A Cake at Home" at Lancaster Gate the other day was sufficiently original to be worthy of note. The cakes had been baked by Peeresses and Society leaders, the Countess of Yarmouth, Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lady Wolverton, etc., were represented among the fair cooks and after being duly admired the cakes were sold in cause of charity. Among the novelties were three tiny wedding cakes for a doll's wedding measuring about three inches across.

PRINCE OF WALES AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The rumour that the Prince and Princess of Wales are to go to South Africa on a political tour is persistent. The suggestion is that the Prince of Wales should open the new Houses of Parliament there, after the elections in the Transvaal are over. Certain it is that while no official corroboration can be obtained the usual official denial is also withheld. The story is that it is the King's desire that the heir to the throne should visit South Africa in the interests of peace and to promote better feeling. One circumstance lends colour to the suggestion and that is the fact that the "Renown" has not been altered or changed in the slightest degree, since it returned with the Prince and Princess of Wales from India.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

All the members of the Royal family have been almost daily callers at the house in Portman Square where the Princess Royal is lying ill and her sick room is kept bright with flowers from the Palace. Although the Princess is reported to be steadily improving, she is still very weak. In the early autumn it will be remembered she underwent an operation. It was not however, entirely successful and a second operation had to be performed a few days ago. As soon as she is well enough to be moved the Princess Royal will be taken to the house at Hove and the doctors hope that the Brighton air will do much to restore her to health. The Princess Royal is the most retiring, and all the Princess so much so as to be hardly known even by sight to the ordinary public. But she is none the less a favourite, partly because her romantic marriage. The thought of a Royal Princess daring to marry for love appeals to the sentimental Britisher.

THE LONG GLOVE AND THE LONG BILL.

The glove bill not only of the Society woman but of her middle class sister is assuming alarming proportions just now. It was hoped with the passing of the warm weather long sleeves would return to favour and Queen Ena among other Royal ladies tabood the short sleeve altogether when associated with tailor mades. The short sleeve, however, declines to be ousted from the position it has won among fashionable women, and the short sleeve necessitates the long glove. A famine in skins has put 50 per cent on to the price of gloves, the long black glace kid glove, a particular favourite, of fashion, is indeed almost unpurchasable. In the summer Queen Alexandra made a valiant effort to introduce the long glove of silk or cotton cleverly treated to look like suede but the innovation did not catch on and this winter a well-dressed woman is spending almost as much on gloves as she is on dresses. There has, however, just been one little move in the direction of economy. White gloves, which as every woman knows soil at the first wearing, are no longer *de rigeur* at "At Homes" and receptions. On the contrary pale pastel greys and fawns are for the moment deemed to be in better taste than white. Small though this change seems it will have the effect of reducing the glove bill by one half.

THE PENCIL PHOTO.

When the photographic business is flourishing in the West End, money is assuredly plentiful for the fashionable photographer and the court florist are the first to feel the pinch of Society poverty. Photographers have no cause for complaint this winter season now the beautiful "Pencil Photo" the latest fashion craze has reached London. The effect of the Pencil Photo is exactly like a fine pencil sketch and if executed by the inventor, a young Viennese artist, cost as much as five guineas for a tiny print about six inches by eight. The process as is usual in these cases is supposed to be a profound secret, but as is also very usual, has found successful imitators. A partial enlargement is in fact made from an ordinary photograph and then the details are filled in with finely pointed pencil. After the picture is finished it is photographed on a small plate. In the enlarging process certain parts of the picture are covered with a "mask" and thus completely effaced. The effect of the "pencil photo" is certainly most artistic, and if not an improvement on the ordinary photograph, which is a wonderful production in these days, the new "pencil photo" has all the charm of novelty.

THE HOBBY YEAR.

It is the fashion to become retrospective at this period of the year. I had a little chat with a well-known lady fancier to-day who tells me that 1906 has been one of the most successful years and most productive of good financial results that the pet stock fancy has ever known. Every woman of the slightest importance in her own or anyone else's estimation owns a Pekingese, a Spaniel or a toy pug. Many of our grandes dames however take this hobby seriously, notably the Countess of Aberdeen and the Duchess of Newcastle, who are both familiar figures in the judge's ring. Lady Decies who owns quite a number of fashionable Pekingese, Spaniels as well as toy bull terriers, has been among the most successful exhibitors of the year. At one Kennel Club show she won prizes in money and specials valued at £150 which goes to prove that this special hobby may be profitable as well as pleasant. Another notable exhibitor is Lady Lewis who possesses a very valuable and successful kennel of French bull dogs. The miniature bull dog is Lady Kathleen Pilkington's pet fancy and her champion "Pumps" who has carried off before him at the Shows is worth a fortune. Lady Evelyn Ewart who has a fine kennel of toy bull terriers at Buckingham Palace Mews, must also be included among the successful exhibiters of the year.

COLOUR HARMONIES.

One of the new ideas in the world of evening dresses is the elaborate costume carried out entirely in one shade: material, embroideries, paillettes, gloves and shoes In certain circumstances dresses of this genre are very becoming and distinguished but they demand a wearer who is possessed of a brilliant complexion and beautiful hair. Given, for example, a fair woman with an abundance of red gold hair, these fashionable evening gowns, in palest silver grey chiffon, paillette in silver and worn with pale grey gloves and shoes would create a sensation. The idea with regard to these self-coloured garments, is to avoid the introduction of colour even in the shape of a knot of flowers at the breat. The single colour scheme is capable of giving very fine effects, but it must be taken carefully.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE NEW SHAH.

ARRIVAL AT THE PALACE.

Condolences and Congratulations.

ENTHRONEMENT FIXED FOR FEBRUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The heir-apparent arrived at the Palace, Teheran, at nine o'clock this morning and was acknowledged Shah by the Grand Vizier, the Ministers, Princes and others.

The Diplomatic Body will be received by the Grand Vizier to-morrow to offer their condolences, and on Sunday by the Shah to offer their congratulations on his accession.

The enthronement is fixed for the 2nd February.

BRITAIN'S CONDOLENCES.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Sir E. Grey telegraphed to the Persian Court and Government to-day, through Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the King's and the Government's condolences.

The *Times* ascribes the peaceful accession of the new Shah to the Anglo-Russian understanding which is a natural result of the Anglo-Russian improved relations. The fact that Great Britain's co-peration with Russia has smoothed the way to the throne for Alimurza, has checked opponents and caste certain responsibility on Great Britain for the character of his rule.

Referring to the possible financial requirements there can be no objections to a small Anglo Russian loan to be devoted strictly to the needs of State.

The *Times* notes the assurances of the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* disclaiming German pretention in Persia, but urges the necessity for watching German activity and deprecates interfering with the National movement in Persia.

OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.

Gradual Extinction Asked.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that thirteen firms representing British holdings about ten million taels have written to their Consul-General claiming a hearing in regard to the manner intended for extinction of the trade and insisting that it should be gradual.

THE RUSSIAN ASSASSINATIONS.

Revolutionaries' Perfect Organization.

BUREAUCRATIC TREACHERY.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The murders of Count Ignatieff, General Vonder Launitz and General Pavloff exemplify the ability of the Revolutionaries to obtain the minutest information regarding the movements and habits of their intended victims, and they show the wide-spread treachery in the bureaucratic camp.

General Pavloff, it is understood, was the chief organizer of the drum-head Court martials, and was abhorred by both the Revolutionaries and Liberals. The former declare that they will not rest until the last remnants of the existing regime are killed.

THE MOROCCAN POLICE.

Early Relief of the Naval Forces.

RAISULI STILL ACTIVE.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The names are published of the French Officers for the Morroccan Police. It is expected that the reorganization will be sufficiently advanced by the end of January to enable the French and Spanish Naval forces to be withdrawn.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Raisuli is near Tetuan endeavouring to enlist an army of outlaws to attack Tangier.

THE NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

To Open in a Month.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

His Majesty the King will open Parliament on the 12th February with all ceremony.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Farewell Luncheon with the King.

STARTS FOR THE EAST WITH THE DUCHESS.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught had a farewell luncheon at Buckingham Palace to-day on on the eve of their departure for Hongkong.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have started for Marseilles where they embark for the East.

NEW SIAMESE MINISTER.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The New Siamese Minister called at the Foreign office to-day.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The King visits Biarritz in March.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF HANVER

LONDON JANUARY 9.

The death of the Queen of Hanver is announced.

THE SPREAD OF SLEEPING SICKNESS.

India in Danger.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES ADVOCATED.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Sir Patrick Manson, speaking at the African Society's dinner, dwelt upon the spread of sleeping sickness which, he said, might extend to Rhodesia and possibly to India and tropical Asia. Such a calamity was too terrible to contemplate and steps must be taken to prevent it before it is too late.

FATAL FURNACE EXPLOSION.

Many Killed and Consumed by Molten Metal.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

A terrible furnace explosion has taken place at Pittsburg Steel Works in which three men were killed and seven fatally injured. Twenty four are missing and these are believed to have been consumed in a flood of molten metal,

NAWAB OF BAHAWALPORE AT MEDINA.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Nawab of Bahawalpore arrived at Medina on the 6th inst.

THE LATE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

Disposal of her Wealth.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts left the whole of her disposable property to her husband, absolutely. She had already conveyed to him the bulk of such property between 1881 and 1895.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts had conveyed all her personal property to her husband before her death. She had only a life interest in Coutts' Bank having surrendered the bulk of her income from the trust estate on her marriage in order to avoid litigation,

LONDON'S TUBES.

Great Amalgamation Suggested.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

A scheme has been broached for the amalgamation of London's three "Tubes" with a combined capital of twelve millions.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Surgeon-General Lofthouse is dead.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE NAWAB ZAFFAR JUNG.

Marks of Public Respect.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 10.

The remains of the late Nawab Mahomed Raza-uddin Khan Zaffar Jung Shams-ud-Dowlah Shams-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Assistant Minister in the Military Department, were conveyed from his suburban residence, where his death occurred, to his Palace in the City of Hyderabad at 1 p. m. yesterday. The funeral cortege, accompanied by all the members of the deceased nobleman's distinguished family, left the Palace for the Juma Musjid, where the usual funeral rites were performed preparatory to interment in the vault of the Shams-ul-Umrah family. The remains were followed by all the officials of the *paigah* and the leading officials of the State and a vast concourse of mourners, and all the public offices were closed to-day by order of His Highness the Nizam.

The late Nawab was the son of the late Sir Kurshed Jah, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., and nephew of His Highness the Nizam. He was forty-three years of age. In addition to the office of Military Minister, he was a member of the Cabinet Council. The late Nawab had travelled a great deal. He paid two visits to England, one in 1885 on the staff of the late Sir Asman Jah, and in 1887 he represented His Highness the Nizam at her late Majesty's Jubilee. He had also travelled extensively in Europe. He was an ardent student of astronomy and took great pride in being possessed of some of the finest astronomical telescopes in India. The deceased was also a brilliant Persian and Arabic scholar and was personally known to His Majesty the King and many other members of the Royal family.

SCOTTISH DEVOLUTION.

Appointment of Grand Committee Urged.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Lord Advocate Shaw, speaking at Edinburgh said that Scottish Devolution was almost imperative, meantime a Scottish Grand Committee ought to be appointed.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

Inspection by Major Brett R.E.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

Major W. P. Brett, R.E., Inspector of Submarine Defences in India, inspects the Electrical Engineering Company of the Madras Artillery Volunteers formed last year, to-morrow morning.

Major Brett will remain in Madras for a few days.

BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES.

Resolution on the Good Work Accomplished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

A Resolution of the Bengal Government regarding the work of the Municipalities says that public interest has been maintained if not increased, and the Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the Municipalities on the good work accomplished and expresses appreciation of the spirit displayed by many gentlemen who have devoted their time and labour to the service of the public.

THE AMIR AT AGRA.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

State Visit to the Viceroy.

IMPOSING CEREMONIAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.S)

AGRA, JANUARY 10.

The Amir, on his arrival at the Camp was accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and a salute of 21 guns was fired while a Guard of Honour of British Infantry was drawn up and saluted. After taking leave of the Amir at his Camp the Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by the U. P. officers returned under an escort to his own camp. Two Aides-de-Camp awaited the arrival of the Amir at his Camp. The Lieutenant-Governor accompained by officials of the United Provinces Government returned under an escort to his own Camp; a deputation from the Viceroy consisting of the Foreign Secretary, Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy and two Aides de-Camp awaited the Amir'sarrival at his Camp to enquire after His Highness' health.

On behalf of the Viceroy after the Amir's arrival the Foreign Secretary presented a *Ziafat* of Rs. 21,000 after which the deputation withdrew.

Special mention may be made of the excellent police arrangements at the station and along the route to maintain order under Mr. Bromley D. S. P while the Superintendent of Railway Police escorted the Amir's special from Delhi, Mr. P. G Murray, the General Traffic Superintendent, E. I. R. was in charge of the train arrangements from Amballa.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JANUARY 10.

At precisely 10-20 this morning a salute of 31 guns fired announcing the departure of His Highness the Amir from Camp on his way to visit the Viceroy. His Highness who was attired in a scarlet uniform was devoid of all jewels and ornaments. He wore a red and gold cap and was attended by Sardar Mahomed Asif Khan, Privy Councillor, Sardar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, Privy Councillor Sardar Mahomed Ismail Khan, Afghan Envoy Sardar Mahomed Suliman Khan, Military Master of Ceremonies; Sardar Ali Ahmed Khan, Civil Master of Ceremonies; Sardar Fateh Mahomed Khan, Chief of Police; Sardar Mahomed Rafid Khan, Examiner of Correspondence; Sirdar Doctor Ghulam Nabi Khan, Court Physician, and others of his Persona Staff.

On leaving his camp the procession formed in the following order:—The Superintendent of Police, two squadrons of the 18th Prince of Wales' Own Tiwana Lancers, His Highness, Suite in carriages: His highness' body-guard

The Amir was accompanied by the Viceroy's Deputation, consisting of the Foreign Secretary, Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy and two Aides-de-Camp; the Amir's Body Guard and two Squadrons of the 18th Prince of Wales Own Tiwana Lancers. The line of route was *via* the Minto Drive to the Viceroy's Camp which was lined with the troop of the 15th Hussars in their striking black and yellow.

Uniforms, on white mounts, were keeping up the position to the extreme top of the road leading into the Viceregal Camp, while facing the entrance to the Camp, a Guard of Honour of the 5th Gurkha Rifles was drawn up and saluted as the Amir drove in. His Highness reached the Viceregal Camp, at 10-30, a salute of 31 guns announcing his arrival being fired. On alighting from his carriage the Amir was received by the Viceroy in the large reception tent pitched on the grounds where the most cordial amenities were exchanged, His Excellency being introduced to the various Sardars and Afghan State officials. Inside the Viceregal Camp a Guard of Honour of the Cameronians was drawn up saluting as the Amir drove in to the strains of the Afghan National Anthem by the Cameronian Band.

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

At 11-15 a. m. a salute of 31 guns was fired announcing the Amir's departure to the strains of the Afghan National Anthem, a Guard of Honour saluting as he drove out.

The procession was formed in the same order as on arrival, the return route being *via* the Taj and Scott Roads, His Highness the Amir beaming with radiant happiness saluted in oriental fashion, bowing his acknowledgements to the spectators who lined the route.

The troops forming up in order, the Cameronians and the Goorkha Rifles in dark green wearing togas marched away, a lively airbaing played by the former's band.

Happily the weather was clear, the rain having held over last night, and contributing to a most brilliant function. His Highness' Sardars were attired in military uniforms and are men of more or less refined features, quite unlike the rougher Kabuli traders one sees in these parts. They carried themselves with great dignity, more traditional of oriental austerity. The majority of the Amir's staff are in appearance uncommonly like Turks. On return of His Highness to camp particular admiration was expressed by on-lookers for the martial bearing of the Gurkhas who marched away to the pipes and drums in perfect order, presenting one uniform moving mass, their unique size being a particularly noticeable feature. The Royal Rifles in their staid and comely black were also greatly admired, the Officers' mounts being in sombre keeping with their uniforms.

His Excellency Lord Minto returns the Amir's visit at three this afternoon, when the Amir's troop will provide a Guard of Honour.

The Polo games which were postponed yesterday, owing to inclement weather, take place to-day on the Guard's Parade Ground.

The Viceroy Returns the Amir's Visit.

AN IMPRESSIVE FUNCTION.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Viceroy, under a salute of 31 guns accompanied by the Lieut-Governor, U. P., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with staffs and escorts, the Honorable members of the Governor-General's Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding Eastern Command and staff, the Honorable the Agent to the Govenor-General in the N. W. Frontier Province with staff and escort, the Honorable the Agent to the Govenor-General in Central India with staff and escort, the Honorable to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana with staff and escort, Military and Private Secretaries, returned the Amir's visit. A Guard-of-Honour was drawn up opposite the Durbar tent of the Amir's Camp which was magnificently laid out, Palms and green triangles transforming the place into a veritable Eden. The entrance from the grand parade to His Highness' tent was lined with Infantry troops in red tunics and black fur caps, Officers wearing black and gold caps with dark blue suits and gold bands down pants with green and red sashes and golden swords and golden epaulets. The entrance to the Amir's camp was arched and beautifully decorated with palms and plants.

As His Excellency drove in a salute of 31 guns was fired to the strains of the National Anthem, troops which lined the route saluting and presenting arms. His Highness' mounted troops were stationed outside the Amir's tent and the Amir's band played the Afgan National Anthem. As His Excellency's visit lasted about 35 minutes when a Salute of 31 guns was fired announcing the Viceroy's departure in the same order as at the arrival.

The general appearance was smart and of soldierly bearing. The Amir's troops deserve special mention. The Amir's Infantry-Body men uniformed in blue tunics not unlike the Goorkhas in appearance are men of splendid physique and soldiery bearing, the curious feature being their tendency to wear closely cropped beards which is in close keeping with the Royal Master.

DEPUTATION OF CHIEFS AT AGRA.

The Viceroy's Speech.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VISITOR'S CAMP, AGRA, JAN. 10.

Your Highness and Gentlemen,—I am grateful for the opportunity afforded me to-day of meeting the members of your deputation—a deputation so representative of the Chiefs, Nobles, Talukdars and Jagirdars of the great Rajput community, headed by my friend His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. I thank you for your welcome to the head-quarters of your Sabha and to this City which the memories of the valorous deeds of your ancestors has endeared to you—a city, as you say, full of stirring associations. And putting aside for an instant the objects of your deputation I hope that we, as part of the great assemblage gathered here, may share in contributing another brilliant page to the history of Agra.

Your Highness, the Address with which you have presented me impresses upon me the efforts your Association is making for social reform and the diffusion of knowledge. It is very true that Western science and culture and, perhaps more important still, Western ways of thought, are making themselves felt throughout India, and I hope that the British Rule may assist the people of India to direct into the most profitable channels the many influences which must so momentously affect their future.

The old days of ignorance and slavery to custom have gone for ever. New life has, I hope, come into being, but it will assurredly bring with it fresh difficulties and problems unknown to the people, which altered social conditions can alone satisfactorily solve. Your Princes and Chiefs have, I know, done much by the encouragement of education and social reforms to fit the community for that share in the puplic life of their country which should be the highest ambition of any man. No leaders of a great movement have ever had finer human material to work with than you have.

You may well be proud of your Rajput history. You rightly claim to be a soldier race,—a race that has had no great share of the luxuries of life in the country, which is perhaps all the dearer to you, because you have known that your existence and your success have depended upon the courage and hardihood of your people.

It was Napoleon who said that poverty, privations and misery are the school of a good soldier, but I hope that your community has for ever left the old rough days behind them, and that you will now contribute the sterling qualities of your race to the national life of your country.

Your Highness and you Your Highness General Sir Pertab Singh have earned distinction in India and beyond the seas in the service of the King-Emperor, and Rajputana has given many good soldiers to the Empire, and I can assure you that as regards the Cadet Corps, and the openings to a professional future which, I sincerely hope, it will supply, you may rely upon me for my fullest sympathy and assistance. The King has no more loyal subjects than his faithful Rajputs, and, Gentlemen, no one can look forward with greater pleasure than I do to any opportunity which may be afforded to me of furthering your endeavours to encourage the just aspirations of your people to share in the public life of India.

COMING EVENTS.

His Excellency's Garden Party takes place at 4-30 to-day, at which the principal Ruling Chiefs will be present, besides a large number of European and Indian guests on the Government House List.

A later programme published provides, if time allows, for athletic sports including a football tournament for British troops, a hockey tournament for Native troops, and a tug-of-war, wrestling matches and a cross-country race for Native troops; and also, if time permits, a hockey tournament for British troops and a football tournament for Native troops will be arranged, and if practicable competitions for mounted troops will be held, the finals only being decided at Agra.

The camps are now quite full, the visitors having all arrived. Motor cars are very much in evidence, and the galaxy of pretty frocks forms a delightful *tout ensemble*. At nights the table d'hote tents are complete with life and vivacity, everyone seeming to be in the best of spirits. The arrangements for visitors are perfect and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Holland, Under Secretary in the Foreign Department and Mr Bomley the Superintendent of Police, for their satisfactory arrangements.

To-morrow afternoon Lieut-Governor Sir John Hewett will give a Garden Party at Taj Park 3 p. m. at which there will be Gymkhana Sports.

A State Dinner in honor of the Amir will be held in the evening at the Viceregal Camp at 8 p.m.

Review of the troops concentrated at Agra on Saturday takes place on the Kheria Review Ground at 10-30 a. m. and admission to the stands on the Review ground are obtainable on payment by application to Major James D.A.Q.M.G, Eastern Command, 46 Mansfield road, Agra. A special train for the use of spectators will leave Agra Fort Station at 8 a. m. approximately reaching the West Camp station fifteen minutes after. Passengers by this train can proceed to the Review Ground *via* Jogipura village; but as troops will be using this route progress on wheels may be slow as troops take precedence.

The evening of the day of review is reserved to the holding of a Grand Chapter of the Orders of knighthood at Dewan'am in Agra Fort.

State of the Weather at Agra.

The sky has been heavily overcast all day with chilly and damp atmosphere. But the threatened deluge has not fallen nor indeed any rain. Roads are exceedingly heavy, motors ploughing their way along as through thick mortar. The weather cleared a little towards the end of the afternoon when we had a brief spell of sunshine. This little kindness was appreciated by the guests assembled this afternoon at the Garden Party given by His Excellency in honor of the Amir. His Highness and principal nobles were present and chatted gaily with the distinguished guests present, the Amir showing his wonted animation, indeed brimming over with healthy energy and verve.

This morning His Excellency received a visit from the Amir which he returned early this afternoon.

To-day witnessed the resumption of the Polo Tournament. Ties in the Semi finals of the Gaselee Foot Ball Tournament were also played the noteworthy event being the victory of the R. A. team mainly O. battery over the 1st Royals by a narrow margin of one love.

PESHAWAR REMINISCENCE.

The Amir's Kindly Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 10.

With reference to the Amir's visit to Peshawar the following interesting incident occurred on Saturday the 5th instant. Private Campbell of the 2nd Black Watch was in default for some minor offence and when the Amir was visiting the barracks he was noticed by him as he stood dressed for defaulters' drill. The Amir called him and after carefully inspecting his equipment dismissed him, and then, to everyone's idea, the incident closed. But much to Private Campbell's surprise he was called next morning to the Orderly Room and was there informed that his days were remitted by request of the Amir, a most kindly act, showing the keen memory of the King of Afghanistan.

NIZAM'S GOLD MINES.

Results of Crushings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

The results of the crushings in the Hutti Nizam's Gold Mines last month are as follows:—

Quartz crushed 2150 tons—gold obtained 915 ounces; tailings cyanided 2,050 tons, gold obtained 260 ounces, making a total of 1,175 ounces compared with 1,189 ounces for November.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LORDS VS. COMMONS.

Mr. Balfour on Their Relations.

A HAPPY SPEECH.

London, December 22.—In the course of an after-dinner speech in the City last night Mr. Balfour said he had ventured to liken the constitutional relations between the two Houses of Parliament and the constitutional link which united them to the matrimonial bond. He thought that all would agree that, if matrimony was to succeed, good manners should be adopted on both sides. Everybody would admit that a relation not always easy to keep quite smooth could only be kept smooth if there was mutual consideration and mutual respect. Might he add one more note drawn from his fertile parallel? Was not it true that occasionally they saw that the most loud-mouthed and blustering member of a more or less united couple had to pay as it were, for those triumphs (should he call them?)—those external and public triumphs—by very substantial concessions in private? And was not it also true that it was not always the best method of getting your own way to adopt the most aggressive methods, aggressive manners, and to employ the loudest language? That was a moral which he recommended to all husbands and to all wives. He recommended it from the serene platform of the confirmed bachelor. But might he recommend from a less impartial standpoint the same excellent maxim to two legislative bodies, which were, as the proposer of the toast had truly said, complementary, which could not get on in absolute independence of each other, each of which must consider the other's position, and neither of which could or ought to affect to be an absolute, independent unit in the Constitution?

SHIPOWNER'S CLAIMS AGAINST RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Question in Parliament.

London, December 22.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Claude Hay asked the Foreign Secretary if any claims of British shipowners in respect of ships sunk, damaged, or delayed by the Russian Fleet or Volunteer cruisers during the recent Russo-Japanese war were still outstanding, and if he would give the names of the ships involved?

Mr. Clement Edward inquired whether the right-hon gentlemen was now in a position to make any statement as to the present state of negotiations with the Russian, Government in reference to the matter of compensation to the owners of British ships sunk by Russian ships of war during the Russo-Japanese war?

Sir E. Grey said that since May last, in consequence of the Russian Government having refused to consider the claim advanced on behalf of those concerned in the destruction of the "Knight Commander," his Majestys Government had proposed that the case should be referred to arbitration at the Hague. As regards the "Allanton," the Russian Government had also again refused to entertain the claim advanced for compensation in respect of the seizure and detention of that vessels, anp after careful consideration with their legal advisers, his Majesty's Government had decided that there were insufficient grounds for further pressing the claim, and the parties concerned had accordingly been so imformed In the case of the "Cilurnum," the Prize Court at Liban, on the 22nd of August last, decided that the Oettisoning of some cargo she carried was in order in consequence of its contraband character. The parties interested did not, however, enter an appearance at these proceedings, and had intimated that they did not desire to take any steps with a view to appealing against this decision. The remaining cases which he specified in may were tither still forming the subject of correspondence between the two Government or were shortly expected to come before the Libau Prize Court.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S MISSION TO LONDON.

London December 23.—It has now been decided that General Prince Fushimi shall leave for London on his mission to the British Court on February 12th. His Highness will embark at Yokohama on that day on the P. & O. Company's steamer Devanha, which will be specially despatched there from Shanghai for that purpose. Prince Fushimi and the Imperial family are said to be much gratified at this arrangement. A Tokio message states that probably the Prince will go first to Paris, and there complete his arrangements for the visit to London.

LIBERALS AND LABOUR.

London, December 24.—Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking regarding the King's speech says the Liberals calmly appropriate the credit for the reforms forced on them by the Labour Party.

THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

More MacDonnell Dissentions.

London, December 27.—Mr. Bryce's resignation is due to the advanced ideas of Sir Anthony MacDonnell. He is opposed to the proposal to give the Nationalist's Control of the Constabulary.

UNREST IN NAMAQUALAND.

Natives Arming.

London, December 24.—A Berlin message from Namaqualand states that the Hottentots in the upper reaches of the Great Fishriver shew signs of unrest about six hundred men are carrying rifles.

THE BOXER RISING.

America Refunds the Indemnity.

London, December 24.—It is reported at Peking that America with refunds to China, shortly, the unexpended balance of the four and a half million Boxer indemnity.

QUEEN ENA'S HEALTH.

London, December 24.—King Alfonso has ordered a three days' festival at Christmas in honour of the Queen's expected accouchement in April.

AN ABORTIVE PLOT.

Large Sums for the Release of Prisoners.

London, December 24.—The Bavarian Jailor who was promised £17,500 sterling with another £100,000 later, if he released two prisoners has got two years' imprisonment, while the prisoners have had their sentences prolonged.

ENGLISH BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Dawson Beats the Australian.

London, December 24.—Dawson has beaten Weiss the Australian billiard champion, by 2756. He conceded 4000 in 18,000 up.

THE SPRINGBOKS.

Suggested Meeting with the All Blacks.

London, December 24.—Lord Selborne congratulating the Spring boks suggested inviting the New Zealand 1908 team to visit South Africa.

THE LOSS OF THE "TSUSHIMA."

Admiral Niebogatoff's Sentence.

London December 25.—The Times says that the sentence on Admiral Niebogatoff will, outside Russia, be considered severe and vindictive. The Admiral was made the scapegoat of far higher and niltier personages who really lost the "Tsushima"

BURGLARS' BIG HAUL.

London, December 25.—Burglars have robbed the Goldsmiths' Company, of Oxford Street, of £3,000 worth of jewellery.

CREMATORIUM IN A MATERNITY HOME.

London, Dec. 25.—The Paris Police while raiding a maternity home, found a stove containing the bodies of fifteen hundred new-born infants which were being cremated.

PRIMA DONNA IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The Paris Tribunal has ordered Madame Calve to pay £480 for insulting a tenor at the Dresden Opera House before the King of Saxoney who left, forbidding her reappeance.

TELEPHONES IN TRAINS.

London December 25.—Doctor Alva Jones of Louisville has solved the Problem of telephoning between moving trains.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL RAINY.

London, December 27.—The Archbishop of canterbury has telegraphed to Mr. Rainy M. P. his sympathy in the Christian community's loss by his distinguished and venerated father's death.

REDUCING THE ESTIMATES.

London, Dec. 27.—The Cobden Club deputation requested the Premier to reduce the estimates of 1907 in view of the favourable prospects for peace. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's reply was sympathetic, admitting the danger in the needless provocative Spending of Free Trader's wealth.

A SHOWMAN'S FORTUNE

London, Dec. 27.—Mr. James Bailey of Barnum's left 1½ millions.

TREACHEROUS DINIZULU.

London, December 28.—Dinizulu's late secretary, Daniel, has informed Governor MaCallum that Dinizulu instigated the murder of Mr. Stainbank the Magistrate last May. Further investigations are being made. Rifles are frequently stolen from Zululand settlers.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS MASSACRED.

London, December 28.—Twelve white men who were constructing a railway at Valencia, in Venezuela have been massacred by a hundred Guaqui Indians.

HELP FOR STRICKEN JEWS.

London December 28.—Mr. Schiff, the New York Banker has promised half-million dollars to enable Russian and Roumanian Jews to settle at Galveston in Texas, if Europe provides an equa amount.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, December 29.—The new French Ministers are effecting drastic reforms. M. Clemenceau, the Premier, insists, on six hours work daily against the previous four hours, M. Lacroix, Colonial Minister, disguised as a linen merchant, on visiting his office found two-thirds of his officials absent without leave. Their dismissal is probable.

NEW COMMERCIAL EXPERIMENT.

London December 29.—The Board of Trade is offering, as an experiment, to individual firms the confidential official information hitherto issued to Chambers of Commerce exclusively.

WHOLESALE EMIGRATION.

London, December 29.—The whole of the Spanish town of Begar with 9,000 inhabitants has decided to emigrate to America. Nicaragua and Uruguay are offered free transport and the capital required to erect spinning mills.

THE OPIUM CRUSADE IN CHINA.

MERCHANTS RESENT PROHIBITION.

Wuchow, December 20.—The Committee of the Board of Charities, who have been successful in a measure in combating the opium habit amongst the poorer classes in this city, have now turned their attention to the Cantonese Merchants' Guild, and have proposed to the management that no more opium smoking adjuncts be supplied to members of the institute. On a meeting being held, both merchants and bankers vetoed any such prohibition, as many of the members was were interested in the sale of the drug, if and its use discontinued it would mean heavy financial losses

OFFICIALS AND OPIUM.

Canton, December 20.—The Canton authorities have received instructions from the North that all officials, both civil and military, shall be given six months to abandon the habit of opium smoking.

MR. ALEXANDER AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, December 14.—Mr J G Alexander, Secretary of the British Society for the Suppression of Opium, has been here for some days doing his best to stir up foreigners and Chinese alike to take a keen interest in the matter. On Thursday evening five hundred Chinese assembled at Chang Su-hsi's Gardens, where Mr Alexander delivered a long speech detailing the steps which led to the pronouncement in favour of the suppression of the opium trade as expressed by Mr. John Morley in his invitation to the Chinese Government to take steps to end the opium trade in China. The meeting, which was presided over by H. E. Shen Tan-ho, passed resolutions thanking T M the Empress Dowager and Emperor for their acceptance of the regulations for the suppression of the opium trad and expressing the hope that an Imperial Edict would follow; secondly, expressing deep satisfaction at the effort of the British Government to assist China in the suppression of the trade and thanking those British citizens who for many years have been working in England for the attainment of this object; and, thirdly, a resolution calling upon all patriotic Chinese to join in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Empire.

SIR JOHN GORST ON EDUCATION.

AN ADDRESS IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne, December 21.—Sir John Gorst, lately vice-president of the Council of Education, Great Britain, delivered an address on national education to-day. The Governor (Sir Reginald Talbot) presided. Sir John Gorst advocated the improvement of secondary schools, with a view to preparing young men and women, by a knowledge of literature, language, and science, to be really good technical scholars. It was the duty of every State to guarantee the quality of the education given to its children.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The death reported of Lieutenant Riddell of the York and Lancashire Regiment employed in the Supply and Transport Corps at Ahmednagar on the 5th of January 1907, from abscess of the liver.

Captain W. G. Harding, Brigade Major, Mandalay Brigade, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Vice Captain Gremshaw, whose tenure has expired.

Captain Guthrie Smith of the 10th Gurkha Rifles is appointed Brigade Major, Mandalay Brigade.

Major Baynes of the 32rd Lancers is appointed 2nd in command of that regiment,

Major Drever is appointed 2nd in command of the 2nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant Anderson of the 33rd Cavalry is appointed to the Army Remount Department.

LATE MR. BADRUDIN TYABJI.

Meeting at the Town Hall.

WITH the object of considering ways and means for the perpetuation of the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji, a meeting was held in the Town Hall last evening, His Excellency the Governor presiding. Among those present were the Hon Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, the Hon. Mr Justice D. D. Davar, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Kt. the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes, Kt., Sir Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir, Kt., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. Sir Harkisandas Narotumdas, Kt., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Diksait, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. F. C Harrison, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Mr. James MacDonald, Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebbrahim, Mr. Muljib Barjhaya, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. L. N. Bamji, Mr. R. D. Setna, Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, Mr Ahmed R. Sopani, Mr. K. E. Ghamat, Mr B P Karandiker, Mr G H Gadgil, Mr H A Wadia, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. Setlur, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Husen B. Tyabji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Cowasji, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. R. B. Majumdar, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Jagmohandas, Varjivandas and others.

Major Cuffe read the petition convening the meeting, and apologies for non-attendance were read from the Nasik District, the Gaekwar of Baroda, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Dadabai Naoroji.

His Excellency in addressing the meeting said:—We represent here this afternoon a very large gathering of those who desire to consider measures to perpetuate the memory of a man with many titles to fame and to our gratitude. We wish to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji. Owing to the long list of gentlemen on the programme who are to follow me and whether concerning Mr. Tyabji's characteristic as a lawyer or in respect of his Social life, or in connection with the many interests with which he had associated himself, these gentlemen are better qualified and more capable than myself of speaking with advantage, I shall not, therefore, detain this meeting long. I shall only mention what appear to me to be the distinguishing characteristics and of this lamented Citizen, and also merely refer to the leading features of his life. Mr. Tyabji always struck me as a man of dignified and simple character, of great frankness in conversation, and of great soundness and great earnestness of purpose. As a lawyer he had the distinction of being the first Indian to be called to the Bar, where his industry, clearness of thought, and powers of oratory gained for him the high honour of a seat on the Bench of the High Court. As a Judge he won respect by his strength and practical views, and he won affection by his kindness and courtesy to those appearing before him. While a young man, be steadfastly adhered to the attainment of high degree and proficiency in the subject matter of his profession, and it was not till he had made himself a thorough master in legal attainments that he allowed himself to take up other matters of public interest,—an instance of his strong commonsense. His first very and important work was the establishment of the Anjuman-i-Islam. He was at first secretary, and latterly by its President. He also had the honour to be President, of the National Congress in 1887 (applause.) His great interest in educational and social reform, especially with regard to the advancement of the women of his community was well illustrated by the example set in his own household. He had a fervent, broadminded patriotism. He was a Zealous worker for the advancement of his own community. He perceived that their good was merged in the larger good of their country, and that again in the welfare of our Common Empire (applause). Amongst the privileges of only one holding like myself a position of Governor, there is none, perhaps, more to be valued than that of bringing one in touch and association with the leading citizens, and the most profound thinkers of the Community, and I always, therefore, regard it as a matter of congratulation to myself that my office here gave me the acquaintance—and I trust I am not over-bold myself, if I say friendship—of the late Mr. Tyebji. Animated by this feeling, I am naturally pleased to have the privilege of paying some small tribute to his memory, and I am glad in a very small way to be associated with this meeting, which has for its object the perpetuation of the memory of one who has established for himself such strong position in the hearts and minds of his fellow countrymen (Applause).

THE LOSS TO INDIA.

The Hon Mr. E. M. H. Fulton proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to place on record its sense of the great loss which this Presidency and the country at large has sustained by the death of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji and resolves that an expression of its sympathy be communicated to the bereaved family." In doing so, he said, Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I regret that my friend, Sir L. Jenkins, should have been prevented by a cold from moving the resolution which stands in his name and that the duty should have devolved on myself who can only act as a very inadequate substitute, but the task is less difficult because I know how appropriate the proposal itself will be considered by all who are present at this meeting. The Resolution has a double aspect. In the first place, we are asked to place on record our sense of the great loss which this Presidency and the country at large has sustained by the death of the late Mr. Tyabji. On this point there can be nothing but unanimity of feeling. Mr. Justice Budrudin was a man of varied interests and in his early days distinguished himself no less by his general literary acquirements than by the ability which he displayed in his professional career and the deep interest which he took in the educational and political aspirations of his fellow countrymen. He was a man of wide culture and a brilliant conversationalist. I was told the other day a story about a certain breakfast party where owing to the various nationalities of the guests the conversation had to be conducted partly in Hindustani, French, English and a certain amount of Arabic, with all of which languages, our deceased friend seemed equally familiar. His political feelings, though keen, were always controlled by prudence and commonsense. Of his success at the Bar, it is hardly necessary to speak. He very soon made it apparent that he was an Advocate certain to get on. When I first became acquainted with the High Court in 1878 he was rising into note and in the early eighties he was firmly established as one of the leading members of the Bar among a very distinguished set of men

to enable to develop those qualities which gained for him the admiration of their city. The cultured gentleness of his life, his self-respect, his respect for others that marked his relations with others were matured in the home, and a home was such as his must feel with great intensity the sorrow now upon it. Bombay sympathises deeply with the bereaved family, and from this meeting to-night will, go I trust, a resolution that will bring some thing of our sympathy to those who have sorrowed. They wished also to express their sense of the great loss sustained by his community and his country. The late Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabje was in one sense the truest leader of his people and of this city. He was their leader in educational and political reform. He was their leader in social amelioration, and when they remembered the noble stand which he took on behalf of the women of his people, and what he did for the advancement of women, they would unite in honouring the memory of such a man. In the life of his family he knew the blessing of culture, and it was the desire of his heart to inculcate these things amongst his people. Nobody who knew the late Mr. Justice Tyabjee could fail to be struck by the independence of his mind. There was something strengthening in intercourse with him for everyone felt that one was in contact with a man who had formed his opinions and had strong convictions and who yet never erred on the side of obstinacy. In all the discussions he was always on the side of sweet reasonableness and when he rose to take part in the university details his words were always characteristic by cordiality and kindness he carried these characteristics into his daily life, and few of them there had ever heard him utter an unkind opinion concerning anyone He felt much pleasure in supporting the resolution hat had been proposed and seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey in further supporting the resolution remarked that the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji was not only leader of the Mahomedan community but he was a great and leading patriotic Indian. He was one of the pioneers of their national progress and it was but in the fitness of things that should meet that afternoon under the presidentship of the fore most citizen of Bombay.

Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, in supporting the resolution, said: I beg to further support this resolution Gentlemen so much has already been said about the great judge whose death we have met to mourn publicly this evening that it is not necessary for me to say more than a few words.

No doubt gentlemen the late Mr. Tyabji was a great Judge on the Bench of our High Court, no doubt he was one of our most distinguished Citizens, but, I think, gentlemen that the best part of his work was performed in the another direct, I mean, gentlemen, in the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay. You all know gentlemen that he was one of the principal founders and promoter, of that Institution. In the Anjuman he came into contact with Mussalmans who perhaps were not quite educated, not all of them, but who one and all, were important members of their own sects whom they represented in that institution. It is there gentlemen that the late judge came into contact with these men and he invariably placed before them larger views of life and a higher ideal than they possessed, and by the sheer force of his character, by the power of his own personal example and by that persuasive wness for which he was distinguished exercised an influence on their minds, the value of which it is not easy to exaggerate. I think, gentlemen that in this way not only he rendered a valuable service to his own community, but he rendered in no small measure, a service to the whole community of the city of Bombay. Mr. Tyabji gentlemen recognized the importance of female education from the beginning. The ladies of his family are I believe as well educated as any Indian lady in this city, and I hope the Mahomedans will appreciate the value of female education more and more

It is said gentlemen that a child announces its arrival into this world by a little cry while all around him great him with a smile of happiness and joy; but the best life is lived by him who smiles at his death while the world he leaves behind is found in tears just such was the life that was lived by the late Mr. Justice Tyabji.

His Excellency then put the resolution to the vote, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved: That subscriptions be invited from all classes of the people in the country with a view to raise a suitable permanent memorial in honor of the late Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, the enthusiasm with which you have carried the last Resolution emboldens me to place before you the next Resolution with the greater confidence, I feel that after the demonstration of sympathy and appreciation you have already made, you will not need many words of exhortation to induce you to adopt the proposition which is entrusted to me. It provides that subscriptions be invited from all classes of the people in the country with a view to raise a suitable permanent memorial in honour of the late Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji. The proposition to raise a Memorial is, in fact, a sequence of the resolution expressing appreciation and esteem. A distinguished array of speakers has placed before you the grounds of such appreciation and esteem in words more able and eloquent than any I can command. I cannot, however, forbear from paying my little tribute of respect and admiration for our departed friend. I had opportunity of knowing the late Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji as his medical attendant for a number of years and I conceived a warm regard for his high character and attainments. I need not dwell upon his success in life as barrister and judge, for that success alone will not be enough title for a public Memorial. But in my judgment his services to the public as a leader of the Indian Community have been pre-eminent. He possessed a sound and sober judgment and an unsectional patriotism which bound to him the affections of the Hindoos as much as those of his own community. In these days of divided interests his presence as a link and mediator, who was trusted by both the, Hindu and Mahomedan communities, was most valuable. The high esteem in which the Hindu community held him was well demonstrated on the occasion of his appointment as Judge of the High Court when the Hindu Union Club in Bombay was among the foremost to do him honour. The recent Meetings at Bijapore and Satara and elsewhere, give evidence of the same feeling of regard on behalf of the Hindu Community in other parts of the Presidency. Our up-country friends have not stopped with holding meetings. Delegates have been sent to be present at this meeting by such widely separated towns as Satara, Bijapore, Surat, Belgaum, Bagal and Ameinagar. These upcountry meetings are perfectly spontaneous expressions of popular feeling, and show that the regard for the late Mr. Justice Tyebji extended beyond the Presidency town. Such being the strength and extent of popular feeling it becomes incumbent on us to devise measures to give a concrete form and expression to that feeling by way of a public memorial. There are five points to be noted in the proposition which I am commending to you; (1) Subscriptions be invited; (2) That the invitation for subscriptions be addressed to all classes of the people; (3) That the appeal for subscriptions may be made to the whole country and not confined to this Presidency or to the Presidency town of Bombay; (4) That a memorial be raised in honour of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji; and (5) that such memorial be suitable and permanent. Gentlemen, I desire to lay emphasis on each of these points. The raising of subscriptions is of course the first step requisite for inaugurating any scheme of a public memorial. The appeal for such subscriptions is intended to be made to all classes of the people and not confined to any particular community and further it is to be carried, if possible, beyond the Presidency town. The late Mr. Justice Tyebji did not belong to any one community. He won the affections and respect of all the Indian Communities, and it is therefore right that all the communities should be invited to share in the work of paying the money. Similarly he was a patriot whom all of the country honoured and respected. It is therefore presumed that the appeal for funds in his honour may be fittingly carried to all parts of the country; in any case to all parts of the Presidency. That the obligation to join in the work of doing honour to Mr. Justice Tyebji is already recognised by people outside the presidency town well illustrated by the public meeting held recently at Satara and Bijapur. The memorial must again be suitable and permanent which implies that the fund must be commensurate with the object in view. Let us hope that there will be a generous response from the public of Bombay, and elsewhere in Bombay. I am glad to say, a beginning has been already made. Subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 5,000 have been put in and more sums are expected. The up-country meetings I have mentioned have led the way in calling for subscriptions in moffusil stations. Let us hope other district towns will follow the lead and will heartily co-operate with the Bombay Committee in raising a fund large enough to end in a substantial memorial. It is yet premature to say what form the memorial should take for that will largely depend on the fund which will be eventually raised. That is, however, a detail which may be left to the large and influential Committee which will be presently nominated. My function is to submit to you the propriety for raising a fitting memorial in memory of the late Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji. With these few observations I commend the proposition for your acceptance. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khareghat supporting the resolution said Bombay had honoured several of its citizens, but he thought Bombay would honour itself in honouring the memory of the late Mr. Justice Tayabji. The great thing in the late Mr. Tyebji was that although he was a Mahomedan he was an Indian first. (Hear, hear.) He laboured and worked for them for the common weal of our own mother country. They keenly felt his loss particularly at this juncture when they all knew that the whole Mahomedan thought of the country was bent upon itself in one particular line, and had he been among them he would not only have guided it but also put it into proper channels. But though they were now deprived of his advice, he the speaker had no doubt that the work he had already done and the principles he had inculcated, would serve to guide them in future. Mr. Tyabji's political work was very valuable, although it was much more among the Mahomedans. But even if they were to judge him by that mark alone, his memory deserved to be preserved in a manner which would give guidance and example to their future generations. But above all, his advocacy of female education was most significant. He was not merely an advocate of that education, but his advocacy was accentuated by personal example. (Applause).

He asked their permission to add but a sentence to what had been well proposed and seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare. The Hon. Mr. Badrudin Tyebjee in his lifetime, bought for himself golden opinions, not by being a great national hero or by doing any great deed of daring or some act that mocked at fear so as to thrill a hemisphere, but rather in the more quiet walks of the world's activities, taking a genuine, cordial and peculiar interest in all meetings which recommended themselves to his reasonable convictions as deserving of sympathetic support and assistance,—not by any means confined to his own community but broadly and liberally among all classes and peoples of this country. His excellent virtues must so commend themselves to all that he confidently expected a really and substantial response to the motion which he had the pleasure to support.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail having also supported the resolution, it was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, in supporting the resolution, said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I deem it a high privilege to have been asked to take part in the proceedings of this evening, for it gives me an opportunity—an opportunity, which I cannot too highly value—of joining my humble voice in the chorus of recognition of the worth and work of a man, whom I am proud to call an epoch-making Indian. I have now the honour to move:—

"That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be nominated, with power to add to their numbers, to carry out the object referred to in Resolution III." The proposition which I have read to you is a necessary corallary to the resolutions, which you have unanimously just carried in profound respectful silence, for it asks you to appoint a committee to carry your resolution into effect in a manner, worthy of the man, whose memory we seek to perpetuate. Ladies and Gentlemen, It was singularly wise of the organisers of this meeting to have entrusted me with such a proposition, for I am inept in the art of eloquence, and I should in an ordinary case have contented myself with simply asking you to adopt it with the same reverence as you did the former resolutions, without adding any halting words of mine; but, ladies and gentlemen, this is no ordinary occasion, nor are we speaking this evening of an ordinary man, but of one of the most eminent citizens of Bombay and one of the greatest sons of India—a rare type of a most harmonious result of the combined culture of the East and the West. With your indulgence, therefore, I shall very briefly touch upon one or two striking aspects of the life of Mr. Justice Tyabji. He was one of those gallant pioneers, who not only moulded the life of their own generation, but chalked out the path and largely paved the way for the progress of generations yet to come, and I may say without any hesitation that with that gallant band—Ranade, Telaq, Tyabji and happily the fourth is still with us—Sir Pherozeshah—commenced a new era and a new ideal for this country. Like Mr Justice Ranade and Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Justice Tyabji was an Indian first and a Mahomedan only next—like them, Mr. Justice Tayabji's work lay as much in the direction of the progress of the Indian Communities as a whole as in the awakening and reform of his own co-religionists. I shall not dwell upon the political activities of Mr. Justice Tyabji. I shall only say that he was amongst the founders of the Indian National Congress, and held to the end of his life his appointment as a president of the Congress, as the highest honour ever conferred upon him. Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Justice Tyabji's work for the uplifting of his own co-religionists among whom he was and is held in the highest esteem and deepest reverence, is unsurpassed on this side of India and taking the continent as a whole, Sir Sayed Ahmed alone may be said to have higher claims upon the Mahomedan community. Education on the modern lines was the ideal which Sir Sayed and Mr. Justice Tyabji held up to their co-religionists, and in their person by their culture and attainments, justified the wisdom and the excellence of that ideal. I beg leave to refer to only one instance showing how the late Mr. Justice Tyabji identified himself with every moment, conducive to the spread of education in the community. To him the Anjuman-i-Islam owes not only its existence but also the excellent work tha that been doing for years and the progressive mould, in which it is cast. He fostered it in infancy—protecting it from many a danger—and the robust institution will now live long to continue its useful and beneficent walk as a grateful memen to of the anxious and tender care of its if I may so call him, wise and farsighted father. Mr. Justice Tyabji's name will also remain most prominently connected with the beginnings of social reforms among his co-religionists and here more than anywhere else perhaps come out the moral courage, and unflinching determination with which he was endowed and which are responsible for the success that he achieved in this direction. Ladies and Gentleman, before I close, I shall revert to the man—one of the manliest of men—thoroughly imbued with—the courtesey the humility, and the suavity of the Mussulman, but never failing in strength and courage, and determination, whenever occasion required the use of these latter qualities. For the development of some of their he was indebted to the fortunate circumstances of his birth and education—for it is well known that he was among the first of Indian Mahomedans, educated in England. Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, we cannot too often remember or too fondly cherish the memory of the perfect gentleman, the finished and inspiring orator, the upright judge, the earnest Social Reformer, the devoted patriot—a combination enviable and unique, in countries more advance than India and rarely to be met with even there. I now ask you to pass the resolution with the perfect confidence that you will not only carry it unanimously but by your generous response to the appeal of the Committee testify to your appreciation of the work and work of the late Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, and thus enable the Committee to erect a memorial befitting the dignity and the greatness of our departed brother-Indian.

Mr. H. A. Wadia in seconding the resolution said that as a member of his profession which Mr. Tyabji adorned so long and so excellently and as a personal friend for more than 30 years he had accepted the privilege of seconding the resolution. Mr. Tyabji never divided them in his public regard and in his many services and that day they were undivided in their grief as his untimely death in their sympathy with his bereaved family, in our grateful regard for his memory; and in their resolve that this city should have a fitting memorial of one whom it would be always proud to claim as a good son and great citizen when they saw signs that day not only in this city or in this presidency but all over India of more fruitful and more welcome actively in so many directions on the part of their Mahomedan brethren and fellow subjects apart from the regret they must feel at the absence of the hand that so long steadied the barque and steered the light course-what impressed them the most was that this fruitful activity bore the most ample testimony to the fact that the life of Mr. Tyabji was a life of the greatest usefulness to his community and to their country. They were witnesses to the rich harness, their Mahomedan fellow suojects, in particular, and their whole community in general had been reaping from the seeds sown by Mr. Badrodin Tyabji, and those whom he led, persuaded and guided with high purpose, and with great hope for more than a whole generation. Even that day the task that confronts the Mahomedan community was not easy. But thirty years ago the task that confronted Mr. Badrudin Tyabji and his small band was more difficult and more uphill. There was less sympathy and appreciation, more misapprehension and opposition and more obloquy, the greater must therefore be their recognition of the great work he did for their Mahomedan brethren and for their country also, because (the speaker) did sincerely hold that in serving his own community as he did, he served his country alike and equally well. The last interests of India would never be promoted if the Mahomedan fellow subjects always fell or remained behind the general line of advancement The speaker did not mean to say that Mr Tyabjee's energies were devoted only to the interest of his own community. On the contrary one of his greatest claims on their regards and admiration, was that just as he know to serve his community he knew also to serve his country when his services were called for in a higher and wilder sphere of usefulness. There was one lesson they all may take to heart from his great career and it was this. If they loved India as he, no doubt loved her and if they could serve India as he did they should be to each other as he was to them all.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin reported the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas, seconded by Sir Curimbhai Ebrahim, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Sheriff for convening the meeting.

Mr. Duffe having thanked the meeting,

Sir Sassoon J. David moved that the cordial thanks of the meeting be accorded to H. E. the Governor for his kindness in presiding on the occasion. Sir Sassoon said they all knew how sympathetic his Excellency had always been in all public matters, when his kindly co-operation was solicited, and how, notwithstanding the many calls on his valuable time, he had always so readily responded on such occasions. Applause.

Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan Seconded, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

His Excellency in reply said I am very grateful indeed to the mover and seconded this vote of thanks to myself. I have already expressed my appreciation of honour of being present on this occasion. It seems to me to judge both by the composition of the large meeting that I see before me and also having listened to the rumour of the speeches that have been delivered by gentlemen of different races and creeds that if any one does his work nobly and patriotically he will be esteemed by his fellow countrymen irrespective of their different feelings. Also I might say that the Mohammedans in general at a time when Government is being so often appealed to to give greater access it positions of prominent importance to them in to different spheres of administrative activity, where he an instance of a gentleman who by his own power of determination and work made for himself one of the highest positions that can be achieved by anybody who has taken up the legal profession, and also has won for himself such a niche in the esteem of his fellow countrymen. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

An oil-painting of the late Mr. Justice Tyabji by a Hindu artist, named Ghulbar & Barot, was placed near the organ during the proceedings. It represented a faithful likeness of the deceased Judge.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(CONCLUDED.)

PEER WEDS AMERICAN.

The latest alliance between the land of dollars and the British Peerage formally ratified at St. Savours, Chelsea, has attracted no little interest. The bridesgroom, Lord Ellenborough, a grandson of the famous Lord Chief Justice, who was first to bear the title, is in his sixty-sixth year, while the bride, Miss Hermione Schentey, the daughter of a decease Pittsburg millionaire is only in her twenties. She wore white velvet, a lovely robe draped with old lace, and a white velvet toque with ostrich feathers. Her three bridesmaids were prettily dressed in pink mousseline taffetas and Irish lace with velvet hats to match. There was a great crowd at 11 Rutland Gate where the reception took place and the presents were on view. Lord Ellenborough gave his wife some magnificent diamonds and another interesting wedding present was a Mercedes motor car.

THE SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN.

Holloway Jail is again full of Women's Suffrage prisoners. Five more women were sentenced this morning making the twentieth Martyr, to borrow the ology of the new movement, this week. To-day's police court proceedings were the sequel to an exciting scene in the House of Commons last night. The police were on guard at the Strangers' Entrance and sternly cross-examined every feminine arrival from the member's wife who had come to dine with her husband to the country cousin up for the holidays seeking to shake hands with her local member. But the wily suffragettes were once again too much for the guardians of the House and two of the daring spirits under cover of darkness airily drove through Old Palace Yard in a hansom to the Member'sEntrance. It is true that the hausom was held up at the gate for the moment, but the explanation of one of the ladies, Mrs. Drummond, a stromy petrel of the movement that she had made an appointment with a member there was apparently considered quite satisfactory and on arrival at the Member's Entrance she was assisted from her hansom by a gallant constable. The official thought the lady was quietly waiting in the vestibule but Mrs. Drummond slipped up the members staircase, through doors marked private, and along corridors, and finally found hereself in the Member's Cloakroom where an elderly Member of Parliament startled almost out of his wits at the unauthorised female invasion of territory sacred to masculine tread, fled for assistance. A minute later when the Suffragist invader was on the threshold of the Chamber itself she was pounced on by an Army of police and the dignity of Parliament was saved. Sympathetic Members however chuckled to think how nearly the suffragists succeeded in their object, to reach the floor of the House.

LINKING UP LONDON.

Any one who has been away for London even a few months will find that a small revolution has taken place on the means and transit. Only a few weeks ago the "Bakerloo" by which the voyageur may be swiftly borne for Waterloo across London to Baker St. was formally opened and within the present week two more important electric routes across London were opened—one the Piccadilly Tube for Hammersmith to Finsbury, and the other the London County Council electric trams along the Embankment and across Westminster Bridge and thence to all parts of South Loadon. The long doomed of Embankment trams are at last realised and that magnificent but hitherto neglected thoroughfare now looks almost as busy as the Strand. The new Tube claims to be the best ventilated and the up to-date railway in the world and is a real boon to London, solving as it does the hitherto unsurmountable difficulty and getting for Piccadilly Circus to Hyde Park Corner and Knightsbridge in the shortest possible time.

MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Madras Estates Land Bill.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 9.

A deputation of the Madras Landholders' Association waited on the Governor-in-Council at Government House to-day to represent to Government their views in regard to the changes sought to be introduced by means of the Madras Estates Land Bill now before the Legislative Council. Messrs. P. Theagaraya Chetty, and C. R. Thiruvenkatta Chariar were spokesmen of the deputation. The discussion which, is not open to the press, occupied upwards of four hours, and it is understood that among the subjects discussed were the status of zemindars in the presidency, their occupancy rights; matters relating to waste, abandoned, and surrendered lands, purchased lands and home farm and communal lands; also questions regarding improvements and enhanced shist on improved crops, liberty of contract, communication, settlement and suspension, and the remission of shist.

THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

Meets a German Deputation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The Landgrave of Hesse met the representatives of the German community in Calcutta at the German Club last night.

CALCUTTA BARRISTER'S CASE.

Acquitted on all Charges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

Mr. Syed Zahiruddin Ahmed, Barrister, Calcutta, who has been tried on a charge of forgery by Mr. Justice Stephen was acquitted to-day. His Lordship having summed up the jury after an absence of 20 minutes returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" on all the charges. The verdict was received with applause.

BANK OF BURMA'S YEARLY REPORT.

The year's Dividend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 9,

The profits of the Bank of Burma for last year are Rs. 28,578 which includes Rs. 5,600 brought forward from the previous half year.

The profits have been distributed as follows:—5 per cent. dividend, which absorbs Rs. 13,000, Reserve Fund, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 5,400 carried forward. Rs.5,000 were written off for stationery, furniture, and preliminary expensesaccount.

THE R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

The R. I. M. S Dufferin has arrived in the Madras Harbour from Rangoon with 24 European details and several Indian ratings. The convalescents will leave to-morrow for Bombay to catch the Transport Rewa which is going to England with the time-expired men and the sick,

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A GATHERING of 70 people assembled at Santa Cruz yesterday morning. The recent rain had made the atmosphere very pleasantly cool, and with a good dew on the ground everything pointed to a first class morning's sport. A poor run, however, has to be recorded. The Home coverts in the direction of Parla village were the first to be drawn, and it was soon evident that there was more than one jackal on foot. The pack were able without much difficulty to settle their attention on one specimen, which from his appearance seemed strong enough to run for miles. Getting away at a good pace hounds led us over a delightful stretch of paddy fields past Parla, and continued parallel with the railway for some distance. A temporary check occurred in one or two places owing to the jackal turning first sharp to the right and later on to the left, but the scent was good and with conditions in their favour hounds never really left the proper line. The pace was getting a good deal faster and a great run seemed in store for us, but the jackal who had run chiefly parallel with the railway suddenly crossed the metals at no great distance from Andheri Station. Hounds in their eagerness continue the hunt over the railway as well and it was consequently necessary for their followers to gallop to the Andheri-Vehar Road in order to cross the line themselves. After going at a gallop through the now almost town of Andheri, greatly to the consternation of the usually placid residents, hounds are to be seen scaling the immense green hill on the far side of the village, which so far as fox-hunting is concerned means the end of all things. The country on the south side of Andheri is composed of practically nothing else but suburban residences, with their gardens fenced chiefly with wire, and therefore impossible for horses to get over. By continuing by the roads and one or two bridle paths we are, however, able to reach the foot of the great hill, which none but the hunt officials, and one or two energetic sportsmen on "Stanks pony" attempt to climb. The Master gives the order for hounds to be stopped owing to the impossibility of riding in such country, but its closeness makes it no easy matter to collect the pack together. The whips, however, do their best, and after some considerable time are only able to bring about 6 couple back to the road. It was consequently, decided, owing to the shortness in the number of the hounds, not to draw again, especially as the sun was getting more and more powerful. In a very cramped country, like the Isle of Salsette, has of late years become for hunting purposes, these unfortunate days must at times be expected, but it is really remarkable how very seldom a poor morning's sport has to be reported. A blank day will sometimes occur even in the shires at home, and we do, of course, expect some days not to be quite so good as others, but it is with the almost disgust that I have to record the death of no less than four of our finest hounds owing to a passing train on the railway. These accidents do at times occur in England when an express train travelling at great speed happens to run into a pack of foxhounds, but when one knows the snail-like speed at which the local early morning trains proceed between Andheri and Santa Cruz, there can be no possible excuse for the Engine driver in not pulling up his train, when it was palpable owing to so many horsemen being close to the railway that the hounds were some-where near. On previous occasions one has frequently been pleased to see a careful driver either pull up his train or go very slowly, but it is difficult to express one's thoughts in Parliamentary language when our valuable pack is so cruelly mangled owing the most gross and wanton carelessness.

JACKAL.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JANUARY 10.

Owing to the wet state of the Club Ground, Polo play to-day was transferred to the Parade Ground alongside of the Amir's Camp. Two games were played between eleven and one o'clock. Neither His Highness the Amir nor the Viceregal Party were present to witness these, but Lord Kitchener and a vast assembly of spectators were present throughout and were rewarded with a spectacle of two sensational games. The ground was in excellent playing order. The first game was between the 17th Lancers represented by Captain Carden, Colonel Portal, Mr. Lockell and Captain Fletcher (Back), and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers were represented by Mr. Cawsliay, Captain Johnson, Mr. Lloyd and Captain Williams (Back). The Umpires were Major Vaughan and Captain Barrett. The Welshmen played splendidly and it was their good organization and sure hitting as much as anything else that secured them the victory. The Lancers were deficient in backing up and were not quick in taking advantage of the openings that offered.

Both teams were splendidly mounted but the Lancers' ponies seemed hardly as handy as those of the Fusiliers.

The following are the details:—The game opened with very level play which was confined to midfield for a prolonged space. Then the Fusiliers forcing the play carried the ball along to the Lancers' flags where out of a melee Lloyd hit a goal. Soon after the throw in the Lancers had a run to the Fusiliers and where they had a shot at the flags, but a minor point was signalled The Fusiliers brought the ball in and Johnson carrying it along against a stout opposition Lloyd nipped in near the flags and hit a goal. The play was theu confined to the Fusiliers' ground till the ball went out at the side of the ground.

Score.—Fuelliers two goals against one subsidiary.

At the second chucker the Fusiliers worked the ball to mid-ground whence Portal got on and had a run to the flags scoring a goal by long shot. From the throw in the Fusiliers got possession and were pressing hard in Lancers' territory till the ball went out wide of the flags, and on being hit into play the Fusiliers again detained it in the Lancers' ground till the latter forced it across to the opposite half of the ground, and here they would make no further progress against the stout defence by the Lancers, till finally the Fusiliers broke through the Lancers' ranks and threatened their flags, but the ball went out behind.

Score:—Fusiliers two goals to one goal and one subsidiary.

Third Chukker.—This was a very prolonged bout. Play opened in the Lancers' ground where the Fusiliers pressed hard and finally a long shot by Johnson struck the post and rolled back; but Crawshay coming up quickly converted the misadventure into a goal. From the throw in the Lancers with good concentration ran the ball to the flags and quickly scored a goal. The Lancers again got on the ball and held it in the Fusiliers ground where soon getting an opening a long shot went home true. The Lancers again carried the ball into the Fusiliers ground where they were awarded two penalty shots for the Fusiliers hitting cut behind their line but nothing came of these. The end of the play continued in the Fusiliers' ground till the Lancers out of a scrimmage in front of the flags scored a subsidiary.

Score:—Lancers three goals and two subsidiaries to three goals.

Fourth Chucker:—The Fusiliers brought the ball into play and carried it into the Lancers' domain where they had a futile shot at the flags and the ball being brought in play centred in neutral ground where a foul was given against the Lancers when a penalty shot credited the Fusiliers with a minor point. The Lancers bringing the ball in ran it along to the Fusiliers' end.

Where the ball eventually went out wide of the flags. Score:—Lancers were ahead by one subsidiary.

Fifth Chukker.—Fusiliers by good concentrated play made a good headway. Score:—Fusiliers five goals and two subsidiaries to three goals and two subsidiaries.

Sixth Chukker:—The Lancers brought their ball into play and worked it across to the Fusiliers end and soon hit a goal. There was a little time left now in which the Fusiliers confined play to midground till the final call of the time the Fusiliers winning by five goals and two subsidiaries to four goals and two subsidiaries Captain Williams' splendid play as back was no small feature of the Fusiliers' good play.

15TH HUSSARS VV. BHOPAL GYMKHANA.

The second game which commenced on the close of the previous one was much more of an exciting character and was an excellent display of polo all throughout of hard galloping and clever shooting and the issue was in the air till quite near the end of the game. The game was between the 15th Hussars represented by Mr. Charrington, Captain Pilkington, Barrett and Lowingstone Learmouth (back) and the Bhopal Gymkhana represented by Risaildar Ghulam Ahmed Captain Abdulwahib Duffadar Imtyazali and Mr. R. Johnston (back). Umpires were Major Hobson and Vaughan. Though as in the former game Pilkington played a good game, Bingham's absence to-day must have been felt by his team. Though better Mr. Bingham will not be well enough to play for some days.

This game was well worth going a long journey to witness. Every one of the eight players showed out at their best Barrett and Learmouth on the one side and Johnston and Imtyazali on the other played conspicuously.

First Chukker.—A very well and closely fought out chukker, lots of galloping and hard hilling.

Second Chukker—was a prolonged bout all about mid-ground, both the teams playing a strenuous game. Score:—Hussar one goal and one subsidiary to love.

Third Chukker.—Score was brought level to one goal and one subsidiary.

Fourth Chukker.—Bhopal continued hot on attack near Hussar's flags; but there was no score.

Fifth Chukker.—The Hussars were very aggressive in this bout. Score:—Hussars three goals and two subsidiaries to two goals and one subsidiary.

Sixth Chucker.—A foul was given against Bhopal and the Hussars had a free hit which Barrett took and though it was checked in its progress he was quickly on again and hit a goal.

Score:—Hussars four goals and two subsidiaries to two goals and two subsidiaries.

Seventh Chukker.—Bhopal continued on the offensive, but Barrett relieved the pressure and brought the ball to mid-ground where play continued till the call of final time leaving the Hussars winners by four goals and two subsidiaries, to two goals. Three subsidiaries.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE VS. THE SCOUTS.

In the afternoon a third game was played when again there was a very large gathering of Society which occuped the full length of one side of the polo ground, the Viceroy and the Amir arriving early under the Royal salute. The other three sides of the ground were also crowded with spectators. The game was between the Central India Horse, represented by Jemadar Malib Mahomed, Bahadur, Colonel Watson, Captain Hewett and Mr. Pitcher (back), and the Scouts represented by Captain Heseltine Carabineers, both of Patiala, General Pretum Singh and Major Chandasingh and Captain Hon'ble Guest Royal Dragoons (back). Umpires were General Clements and Captain Barrett. This game was unexpected in its result. Scouts after their victory over Bikanir were regarded as a force of considerable possibilities and when from the outset the Central India Horse began to build up a score, the general public for a long time refused to accept this as otherwise than an accident and awaited developments. But the two once brilliant members of the renowned Patiala team were off form. On the other hand, the Central India Horse's play came as a revelation. Their combination and shooting places them in the first ranks of polo, Captains Heseltine and Guest worked hard and later Pretumsingh and Chandsingh began, to play up well, but it was too late.

First Chukker.—Watson for the Central India Horse by a clean run and neat shooting hit a goal, then level play followed in mid-ground.

Second Chukker—Chandasingh bungled a hit in and Watson getting on sent the ball out between the flags.

Score:—C. I. H. five goals one subsidiary to nil.

Third Chukker:—Chandasingh hitting in Mahomed stopped the ball and returned it but it missed the flags and only a minor point was scored. Play continued in the Scouts ground till Hewlett by a right angle shot sent the ball home Play up and down the ground till Mahomed got another run and being ridden off Watson nipped in and hit a goal.

Fourth Chukker.—Some splendid play followed. Score.—C. I. H. eight goals, and two subsidiaries.

Fifth Chukker.—Play opened in Horse's ground Pretumsingh got a nice run but only scored a minor point from a long shot stop Scouts showd vast improvement in their play.

The Scuts brought the ball to the Horses ground where Heseltine by a long shot hit a goal.

Sixth Chukker.—Fast up and down play continued. Score:—C. I. H. eight goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries.

Seventh Chukker.—Scouts worked the ball to the opposite end and after scoring a minor point continued to threaten the opponents' flags. But the chukker closed resultless, the Central India Horse winning by eight goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and three subsidiaries.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

MOTOR-BOAT RACE.

Owing to lack of entries the above will not take place to-day as arranged,

R. B. GILLESPIE, Captain.
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.

LADY MINTO FETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCATTA, JANUARY 10.

There will be a grand Flower Show in connection with the Minto Fete. Money prizes from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 will be given and two handsome Cups will be presented, one by the Viceroy and the other by Lord Kitchener.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen almost everywhere the rist being brisk to rapid over the country to the north of latitude 16o.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 3° to 13° at Lelhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jaipur, Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amroti, Sholapur and Ratnagiri while those of the minimum a defect of 6° at Deesa and an excess of 5° to 12° in Rajputana and at Negapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipetam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 19° at Cuddapah and the lowest 45° at Jacobabad and Deesa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts except in Sind and Gujarot.

Rain.—hixteen station report rain the heaviest fell being about an inch and a quarter at Cochin.

Weather.—The disturbed conditions have disappeared but weather is still slightly favourable for local scattered rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th December, on 17·28 miles ope .

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Miscellaneous Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	400	....	800
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	....	46
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	9,207	4,701	110	14,018
Total for 24 weeks.	9,607	5,101	110	14,818
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	392	772	3	1,167
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	45	....	68
Total to corresponding date do.	10,035	5,039	103	16,077

Decrease for the week.. Rs. 367
Decrease to date ..... „ 1,259

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMAN AND A HOBBY.

(BY A WOMAN.)

How few of us in India realise the importance of having a hobby. It must have often struck us what a large percentage of our time is spent in killing time. We are all more or less bored, if we don't actually show it in our manner or speech we certainly do in our faces. Some call that look being "blase" others "sidey," and many other epithets I can call to mind, having heard them applied; but it's "boredom" we suffer from in India. Look round the faces at the club in any station you happen to be in and see if I am not right. Bored faces everywhere—women turning over fashion papers in a listless way, obviously waiting for somebody to sit down by them and give them an opportunity to drop *The Lady* which they have turned over for the last six nights in succession—others hunting for the latest novel in the library. All of them bored—all killing time. And why? Because they have nothing particular to do, nothing particular to say.

The more I see of club life, the more convinced I am that a daily dose of it is most detrimental to ourselves. Meeting the same people day after day, it stands to reason our supply of conversation must get dried up. If we started by having something to say, we have most of us said it and have to fall back on the latest petty gossip; something amusing, mere often rather unkind. And yet day after day we force ourselves to go to the club, the reason generally being we have nothing to do at home. This does not apply to the athletic woman, who goes there for her game of tennis or croquet, but to the woman who does not play games and is dependent on tea parties or the club for amusement.

For the non-athletic woman especially a hobby is most essential. The management of a house is not enough: at the most she cannot spend longer than the morning on house-keeping. Two hours a day spent reading something better than novels would keep our brains from stagnating—one is inclined to grudge much time spent mending or making clothes when a *dirzi* for eight annas or so a day can do it so much better. Again one's efforts at wood-carving and brass work are inclined to look rather dismal by the side of the work of an ordinary bazaar *mistri*. But that is no excuse for doing nothing. Happy are those who are musical or who can sketch; they need not think about hobbies for they have talents which it is

BY THE WAY.

THE SAVOY REVIVALS.

AFTER "The Yeomen of the Guard" at the Savoy will come "The Gondoliers," probably early this month and with this revival the memories of old opera-goers will be recalled to the most eventful period in the Gilbert and Sullivan partnership. With "The Gondoliers" there came in 1889 changes at the Savoy. Mr. George Grossmith left the company to exploit his own drawing-room entertainment as the "Society Clown," and was succeeded by Mr. Frank Wyatt, who was a whimsical dancer. Mr. Richard Temple also disappeared from the cast, and a newcomer among the ladies was Miss Decima Moore. And, finally, there arose the dispute that brought the brilliant series of Savoy operas to an end by breaking up the Gilbert and Sullivan collaboration. That partnership was renewed a few years later in "Utopia, Limited," but by that time the spell of their joint authorship had been broken.

OVER £3,000,000 EARNED BY GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERA.

"The Gondoliers" is probably the most finished piece of work, both from the musical and literary points of view, that the Savoy series produced; but in the matter of popularity (as measured by the Savoy box office) it falls considerably below "The Mikado," and even "H.M.S. Pinafore." In the provinces, however, it has shared about equal favour with "The Mikado" and "The Yeomen of the Guard", and a good fourth in the repertoire has been "Iolanthe," in which Mr. Gilbert's satire of the House of Lords is as pointed and topical as ever. These are the four or five operas with which Mrs. D'Oyly Carte proposes to regale visitors to the Savoy, and they ought to give a new impetus to public taste in favour of musical pieces with some sense of literary and dramatic form. The fact that something over £3,000,000 has been paid by the public to witness Gilbert and Sullivan opera ought not to be ignored by authors and managers.

REMINISCENCES OF YORK POWELL.

The late Professor York Powell used to give expression to his Socialistic sympathies by a cordial patronage of the Fabian Society, which established its branch in the University of Oxford some twenty years ago. Those who were present at the inaugural ceremony of Oxford Ruskin Hall will not forget the strange contrast between the nervous and halting discourse which the Professor read from the chair and the excited oration of the American who followed. Yet, for all that, York Powell was not out of place in that gathering of philanthropic enthusiasts and Trade Union delegates, for his sympathy with all movements for the extension of popular education was quite genuine. In his lack of the power of expression he singularly resembled T. H. Green, himself also a keen supporter of popular education as is witnessed by the work he did for the Oxford High School and other local institutions.

THE EATON FAMILY AND COVENTRY.

Major-General Lord Cheylesmore spoke at Coventry and expressed the hope that he might live to see the day when his son would be returned for that city, and able to turn round and say, "Father I've done what you couldn't." The allusion was, of course, to his lordship's defeat by sixteen votes at a by-election for Coventry, when his late father was elevated to the peerage after representing the constituency for over twenty years. Lord Cheylesmore married a Miss French, of New York, and his eldest son was born in 1893, so that the young gentleman has still another eight years ere he will be able to present himself as a Parliamentary candidate.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

The thoroughfares of New York seem latterly to have been in a worse condition than usual. The *Boston Herald* says: New York is suffering from plague of unclean streets. It has reached the acute stage, where many residents are preparing to leave town to escape epidemics of colds and throat diseases, which physicians declare to be inevitable in the present dirty condition of the city. Houses, stores, and street-cars are filled with the accumulations of dirt whirled by every wind gust, and it was so offensive this week that before the big department stores men were kept constantly wetting the side-walks, but their task was about equal to Mrs. Partington sweeping out the Atlantic Ocean with her broom. The dirt swished out, and over, and in. London streets in these damp December days have been in a condition the reverse of pleasant, but those of New York appear to be infinitely worse.

IS ARGENTINA'S PROSPERITY PERMANENT?

This is a question which Mr. Herbert H. Bassett discusses in the January number of *Chambers's Journal*. His reply to it would seem to be largely in the negative. Here is one statement he makes: It the reader can conceive the Imperial Exchequer of Britain overflowing with gold as the result of years prosperous trade, while the Manchester and Liverpool Corporations are defaulting in the payment of interest on loans borrowed from German investors, he will acquire some idea of the anomalous position in which the Argentine Government stands to-day. The Argentine Government claims that it is not responsible for debts incurred by the provinces. Nor is the Imperial Government of Great Britain responsible for the payment of the debts of Manchester or Liverpool; but if the British Government were seeking to rehabilitate its financial position and national credit in the eyes of the world it is inconceivable that it would not recognise moral responsibility for the debts of its children and take such steps for control over their future borrowings as might be necessary. "Yet the Argentine Government," Mr. Bassett adds, "has refused to recognise either legal or moral responsibility for the defaulting States of the nation, or to introduce any legislation by which a repetition of the disgraceful Cedula default might be made impossible."

"NEITHER ENTERPRIZE NOR WISDOM."

In public works in the Argentine, Mr. Bassett goes on to contend, there has been neither enterprise nor wisdom exhibited: Whilst the Government has expended money in constructing handsome and palatial buildings, it has done nothing towards remedying the many evils under which shipping arriving in the port of Buenos Ayres suffers, whilst it can with safety be said that there is not a single highway throughout the whole country that would not become impassable after a few hours rain. It has on the other hand, outlined a lavish programme by which it proposes to spend £6,500,000 in building large warships and providing floating batteries along the River Plate—bellicose movements highly unnecessary and impolitic in view of the Government's agreement a few years ago with Chili, when the navies of the two countries were simultaneously reduced. "Every movement of the Government of Argentina points towards a personal or national aggrandisement without consideration for those necessary measures of wise statesmanship which are vital if the country is to secure that solidity which alone can carry it through a period of non-prosperity."

NON-CHURCH-GOING.

Non-church-going is not a modern invention of this ultra-scientific century. So long ago as the time of Queen Elizabeth, the *Dundee Advertiser* recalls, it was thus logically defended by John Heath, the epigrammatist:

Ned will not keep the Jewish sabbath he,
Because the Church hath otherwise ordained;
Nor yet the Christian, for he does not see
How altering of the day can be maintained.
Thus seeming for to doubt of keeping either,
He baits betwixt them both, and so keeps neither.

Long after that Josiah Relph, a student of Glasgow University who died in 1742, explained in an epigram one way of keeping Sunday:

Lollius with head bent back and close-shut eyes
All service-time devoutly soring lies.
Its great dislike in "Fies!" the parish speaks.
And wonders Loleus thus the Sabbath breaks;
But I think Lollius keeps the Sabbath best;
For why—he makes it still a Day of Rets.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	3	4	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pansewady, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	4	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill ...	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli ...	2	2	15
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	2	9
Total ...	9	10	97
Total plague deaths to date ...	194	199	
Same date last year ...	3	2	88

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE Society amateur or the professional play-actor who "gives a show" for the benefit of charitable funds must find himself, at some time or another (probably after reading the "notices" of the production), trying to decide in a dispassionate way whether a compliment or otherwise is intended in the reminder that charity covers a multitude of sins. If he be an affectionate soul with himself, and a sworn enemy to the doctrine of self-effacement, he will quickly come to the conclusion that the charitably covered sins are sins of omission, that he has committed a multitude of them in not having started upon his new interpretation long before he did, and that now that he has at last acted Hamlet or Romeo or Othello his redemption is sure. But there is the off-chance of his having a sense of humour, and of his using the proverb of charity and sins from the point of view of the person who has widely adapted it to the circumstances of charity matinees; and then he will know that it is on account of what he has done—not what he has left undone—that the old adage has been trotted out in its comparatively new theatrical garb.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier appeared at the Garrick Theatre recently for the benefit of the Ladies' Association for the Disabled Soldiers' and Sailors' Work Rooms. The conversation of theatrical clubland has pictured Mr. Bourchier creeping fearfully back to his theatre under the protecting wing of Charity, who is assuring him that all will be well, since what he is doing is done in her name, and that he has shown great wisdom in deciding to do it at a time when even the dramatic critic—I should say that the theatrical reporter—is wearing the cotton-wool and the glass-peppered holly leaves of Father Christmas. Perhaps this is not a true picture. And perhaps if the picture is true, it is somewhat too unkind—for the season of the year. Yet it is unquestionably a seasonable picture in its composition, and it cannot be said that it presents the principal figure—by which, of course, I mean Mr. Bourchier—in the right of a coward. Many an artist might long to possess the sort of courage Mr. Bourchier displays in reappearing at the Garrick under circumstances certain to expose him to Press and Public chaff. For myself, I scarcely know which to admire him the more for—his Macbeth, which is truly a very interesting performance, or his valour in making his bow to us once again supported on the one side by the Mistress Charity and on the other by Father Christmas.

Miss Violet Vanbrugh's Lady Macbeth will have a place in the record of the most important presentations of the character, even if the run of the Garrick version of the tragedy reached its limit. Not only was it an excellent performance from a broadly dramatic standpoint—a standpoint which would require at least that the actress should make full use of the part's traditional opportunities for tragic acting, and "come out strong" in the murder and the sleep-walking scenes; but there were times (take, for instance, her first scene) when Miss Vanbrugh's facial play expressed so clearly the thoughts and desires of the "fiend-like queen's" brain, that her words to Macbeth, on his return from the wars and the witches, seemed far more in the way of corroboration than of disclosure.

Admirably, too, in the banquet scene, did she reveal the terror and anxiety which underlay her forced concern for the comfort of her guests; and if Lady Macbeth, when she appeared before her doctor and gentlewoman in her tell-tale "slumbery agitation," was only just articulate enough to arouse their suspicions, the actress, it it came to the point of controversy, could rightly claim that a stifled utterance is truer to nature under the circumstances than a free and clear one. Altogether, Miss Vanbrugh more than justified, as she more than realised the public's expectations of her talent for Lady Macbeth, and it is to be hoped, now that the manager of the Garrick has survived the ordeal of his reintroduction to London playgoers by Mistress Charity and Father Christmas, that we may soon have an opportunity of witnessing her clever performance again, as well as that of Mr. Arthur Bourchier.

In that most amusing farce, *A Pantomime Rehearsal*, Society amateurs were very considerably, if very good-humouredly, chaffed for their unpunctuality and unpreparedness at rehearsal. Mr. Weedon Grossmith gave an uncommonly humorous sketch of a conceited young nobleman who thought he ought to have been given a much better part than the one he was continually threatening to throw down, and whose one response to every suggestion of the much-worried stage manager was contained in the wearily-spoken words, "What rot!" Mr. Brandon Thomas, a physically and mentally ponderous Captain in a regiment of Guards, could never remember a word he had to say, and when called upon to perform a stage fall lowered himself carefully to a kneeling position and, like a tired cart-horse, rolled slowly and heavily on to his side; while the Honourable Misses of the company never ceased chattering "fashionable intelligence," and were seldom ready to do anything but burst into tears when the stage manager spoke a little roughly.

ALL this was true enough to fact as a general sketch of a rehearsal of Society amateurs, and none enjoyed the fun more heartily than Society amateurs themselves. The late Mr Colnaghi, one of the most noted amateurs of the stage, declared "A Pantomime Rehearsal" to be so near "the real thing" that evidently a lot of money was lost, or unmade, by not enticing a paying public to the rehearsals of the Guard's Burlesque and other "shows" of a similar kind. But all Society rehearsals are not alike, and if anyone had visited the Scala, on with the idea of seeing in the final rehearsal of "Humpty Dumpty" and "Under the Greenwood Tree," a repetition of the amusing muddle of "A pantomime Rehearsal," he would have found an entertainment of a far more finished description than a dress rehearsal of professionals. Nor would he have discovered that the charity for which these pieces had been written and performed—the Kensington General Hospital—covered a multitude, or even a round dozen, of artistic sins. Though perhaps, where the numerous dainty dancers were concerned, one might have been tempted to repeat the witty remark made first of all in a comic journal and dished up in due course by a comedian of musical comedy, that charity uncovered a multitude of sins!

The first thing on the programme, "Under the Greenwood Tree"—a more than usually fantastic romance of Robin Hood and Maid Marian—may be registered in these columns as The Triumph of the Trevors. It was written, and written very cleverly, by Major Philip Trevor, it was produced under the direction of Mr. Leo Trevor, and its seven characters were prettily played by the Misses Phyllis, Evelyn, Enid, Violet, and Dorothy Trever, and the Masters A. D. and C. P. Trevor. The "fairy comedietta," *Humpty Dumpty*, proved less of a family affair. Produced by Mr. F. Elliott (the name, curiously enough, of the gentleman who played the stage manager in the Society amateur skit, *A Pantomime Rehearsal*), this latest version of the nursery legend was given, to quote the programme, by "a distinguished company of about two hundred ladies and gentlemen," over twenty of whom appeared in parts (not in separative scenes), while the rest represented the dancers and the chorus. It made one feel giddy to imagine what would have been the confusion if this "fairly comedietta" has been played by Society amateurs of the *Pantomime Rehearsal*!

As it happened, the Society amateurs at the Scala proved to be gifted (some more and some less than others) the faculty (or their task, and all went with astonishing revived a specially cordial recognition at the percussive smoothness. Among those who distinguished themselves beyond their own inherited distinction was Sir Samuel Sturat, Bart, whose performance of the low-comedy part of King Rubidubdo bore quite a professional finish. Sir Samuel's nimble manner was reminiscent alike of Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Seymour Hicks, and Mr. Frank Wyatt; he was, as the phrase goes, "here, there, everywhere, all over the shop," working like white niger, and it was not surprising that his efforts hands of a delighted and distinguished audience. Sir Samuel Start is an amateur factor of long experience, and considered a great catch for an entertainment of the kind he took so energetic a part in at the Scala. As Humpty-Dumpty, Mr. C. Eastlake-Smith was exceedingly droll; Mr. Neil Curtis-Bennett's Lords Chamberlain successively raised the looked-for question, Is this Hall Caine or Shakespeare? (the make-up for both these well-known dramatists was excellence); and the ladies of the company—notably Miss Edith Sirinha Hooton, Miss M. H. Palgrave-Turner, Miss Bertha Selous, and Baroness de Voyuish—played with a dash and a spirit worthy of the Gaiety Theatre. The treasury of the Kensington General Hospital will feel a seasonable sensation of fulness if the sum handed over to it by the organisers of this amazingly ambitious amateur enterprise is as large as that which must have been spent on dresses, orchestral salaries, and general production,

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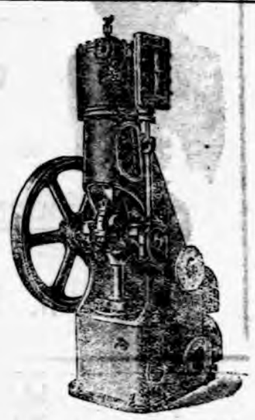

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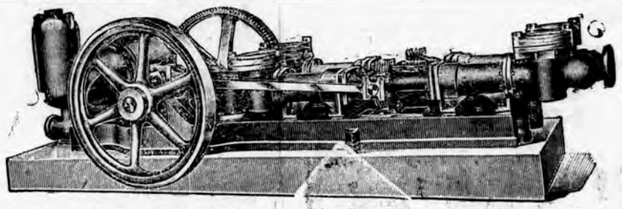

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